The Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, April 20, 1872.

It has cost Chicago $382,023.15 to run the Fire Department the past year. This is exclusive of a matter of $200,000,000 invested on the 9th of October in finding out that we had no Fire Department that could be depended on in a sharp emergency.

A terrible cyclone passed over the the State of South Carolina on Thursday, doing damage as yet incalculable. At Chester, sixty houses were blown down; at Columbia, the new market-house was destroyed; and at other places corresponding devastation followed in the hurricane's path.

General Banks had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday, concerning the withdrawal of the claims for consequential damages before the Geneva Board. We are sorry to add that the Secretary gave no encouragement to believe that the claims will be withdrawn. On the contrary, it was announced as the policy of the President and Cabinet to adhere stiffly to the claims, though the treaty fall altogether.

The President's sentiments and grievous experiences with regard to appointments to the Civil Service, as detailed by General Grant himself to a prominent member of Congress, will be found printed in our Washington news. It is to be greatly regretted that, in a matter on which the President feels so deeply and talks so sensibly, he should have been able, with all the large prerogatives bestowed upon him by the Constitution, to accomplish so little.

The leaven of purification is working well in the Republican party of Illinois. Among the developments of yesterday were the declaration of the Watseka *Times*, the leading Republican paper in Iroquois County, for the Liberal cause, and the appearance of a large number of old Republican names of that county appended to the Cincinnati call. Governor Palmer is announced to speak in the hall of the House of Representatives at Springfield on the political issues of the day; and what he says will be worth hearing and thinking over.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis is sailing over Europe on the strength of his connection with the little international lawsuit at Geneva. He is now visiting his namesake, the United States Minister at Berlin, who is soon to dine Davis and Bismarck simultaneously. When these two great diplomatists meet "over the walnuts and the wine," J. C. B. D. will doubtless favor the Prussian Premier with some new points on the art of making treaties: How to Do it, and How to Overdo it.

Whatever Bismarck may purpose toward France, it is manifest that he is decidedly belligerent toward the Church party in Germany. It will be remembered that the Bishop of Ermeland, acting in behalf of the Infallible Pope, excommunicated a priest who could not swallow the latest dogma. To him the Prince has now sent a note, or letter, informing him that the Government will hereafter have a hand in all excommunications of that sort, since they interfere, more or less, with the civil rights of German subjects.

Now you see it and now you don't see it; allusion being made, of course, to the new Franco-German war cloud. Sometimes it looks very like a whale, and again it seems backed more like a weasel, and a very small weasel at that. The latest advices, both from Paris and Berlin—especially from the latter city, through the *North German Gazette*—deny *in toto* that Bismarck has sent Thiers any such warlike missive as was yesterday reported. There is no doubt, however, that he would resent and probably prevent any such wholesale arming of the French people as M. Thiers' plan proposes, particularly in connection with such manifestations of heated popular feeling against Germany as have lately been the rule at Paris.

The Kansas Senators have got on beautifully thus far in avoiding an investigation into the manner of their election. Morton is the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and he is not the man to see a "sound" Republican on such a trivial matter as a charge of wholesale bribery. It seems, however, that Mr. Sidney Clarke, who was one of Caldwell's opponents before the Kansas Legislature, is not content to have matters rest thus, and accordingly he demands of Morton to "on with the dance," at the same time agreeing to furnish him *ad libitum* in the shape of direct and positive statements of briberies perpetrated by Caldwell. If these be fictions invented by a malicious rival, Mr. Morton and his Committee should give the accused a speedy hearing, that he may prove them so.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Civil Service bill of the Committee on that subject came up, and the House voted on the question whether or not, as Mr. Garfield expressed it, Congress would abdicate its usurped and pretended right to dictate the appointments to the Civil Service, contrary both to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Before the vote was taken, a spirited discussion took place on the merits of the measure. Messrs. Garfield, McCormick and Finkelnburg speaking in favor of it, and Messrs. Bingham and Butler in opposition to it. Mr. Garfield's defence of the reform, and his arraignment of the existing abuses, was very cogent, bespeaking the clear-headed and honest-hearted statesman. He denounced the present system as an apostacy from the principles and practices of our Government as framed by our forefathers. He also went to considerable pains to show the President's friends, who were opposing the reform so bitterly, that they could best promote his plans by favoring the measure. He was shut off by the etiquette of the House from citing in proof of this the precise words of the President on the subject. Butler, who had on the previous day undertaken to declare the President's opinion on the subject, was the first to call Mr. Garfield to order; but this action may have been prompted by the Essex gentleman's abnormal sensitiveness on the subject of decorum, which is well understood in the House, and which was presently exemplified in a systematic attempt to break up Garfield's speech by impertinent interruptions. The vote being taken, the bill of the Committee was recommitted (a virtual defeat) by a vote of 96 to 79; the ayes being divided into 77 Republicans and 21 Democrats, and the noes into 36 Republicans and 43 Democrats. If the Democrats, even those who voted, had gone solidly against recommitment, the bill might have been saved; but it seems that even fifteen years of fasting from loaves and fishes have not cured these folk of the spoils doctrine which their demigod, Johnson, first put in practice, and which their statesman, Marcy, reduced to a maxim. It is noticeable that the New York and Pennsylvania Democrats mostly dodged; also that the West voted better generally than the East. The list of ayes and noes will be found an interesting and suggestive study.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, but were generally firmer. Mess pork opened weak but closed firm at $11.90 cash, $12.00 seller May, and $12.25 seller June. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, at $8.45a8.50 cash, and $8.50 seller May. Meats were more active, and 1-8c per lb higher, at 4c for shoulders, 6c for short ribs, and 6 3-8a6 1-2c for short clear. Highwines were quiet and steady at 83c per gallon. Flour was in good demand for shipment, and generally held higher, the stocks being light. Wheat was firm at the outside prices of Thursday, closing at $1.26 3-4a1.27 cash, and $1.28 3-8a1.28 1-2 seller May. Corn advanced 1-2c, with large sales for June delivery, closing at 41 1-4c cash, 43 5-8c seller May, and 43 5-8a43 3-4c seller June. Oats were dull and unchanged, at 33 1-8a33 1-4c cash, and 34 3-8c seller May. Rye was strong at 1 1-2c advance, at 72c for No. 2. Barley was in good shipping demand and firmer, closing at 57c for cash No. 2, and 55c for seller May. Hogs were moderately active and firm at yesterday's prices. Cattle and sheep were in fair demand and unchanged.

POLITICAL.

Miss Anna Dickinson on the Political Situation.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Illinois.

Speaking Appointments of Governor Palmer and Others.

Frank P. Blair to the Louisiana Democrats.

MISS DICKINSON ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Anna Dickinson delivered her new speech entitled, "We, the People," at Cooper Institute to-night to a large audience. She spoke for two hours, letting many broadsides into Grant, and taking a position squarely in favor of the Cincinnati Convention. Horace Greeley introduced her to the audience, and occupied a seat on the platform. Miss Dickinson was attired neatly in black silk as usual, and declaimed with great vigor and animation, winning many rounds of applause. There was but one hiss during the evening, and that was where the speaker denounced the French arms-sale as a violation of international law. The audience silenced the dissenter by uproarious applause, though Miss Dickinson begged that hissing be allowed as freely as applause. She began by pointing the negligence of "We the people" in not doing enough to prevent the growth of ignorance and crime. She assailed the power exerted by the primary meeting system in its present shape, combining so much that is rascally, dangerous, and repulsive. She wants the next President not above investigation, but above suspicion. General Grant's friends, she said, assures us he does not assume to be a statesman, but they have no need to tell us that. They claim that he alone can be elected; but if this is the case, no party of principles need expect to have its principles represented when one man is so completely master of the situation. They assert he is the conqueror of the rebellion, which is an insult to a million other soldiers, and insult to the fallen heroes in their graves. If ever a final victory was won in spite of Generals, it was our great war of the rebellion. [Laughter and applause.] When a monument is raised to commemorate our triumph, no figure of a man will surmount it, but the statue of a nation. [Great applause.] The man occupying the White House is a soldier, with all a soldier's habits of thought and detail, of compelling blank obedience. The power he holds of suspending *habeas corpus* in the South in time of peace is more than England would delegate the Queen in time of war. One of the speakers of Wednesday spoke of his recent Southern journey. I, too, have just returned from the South. Every man and woman with whom I conversed there assured me that all they asked is for the Northern people to believe that Southern citizens admit that the war is over, and slavery dead, and that their corpses shall be permitted to remain undisturbed in their graves. [Applause.] She was present at the recent Administration Convention in Louisville, where she received the assurance so fashionable nowadays that no office-holders were present, yet no less than seventy-six office-holders were pointed out to her. Grant's friends insist that he must be re-elected, or the security of the Republican triumphs is endangered. This is the argument for continuing him in the White House all the rest of his life. Miss Dickinson made a happy criticism of Senator Wilson's assurance that all was going well because the country was rich and flourishing. This was precisely the argument of the old Northern allies of slavery. We hear of Grant paying the debt, as if every three months he drew his salary and paid a slice of the debt out of his own pocket. It is the people who are paying the debt, and who say it shall be paid. Secretary Boutwell has trampled on the laws in getting into the market and negotiating loans without the observance of legal limitations. Fred Douglass shows the dangerous tendency of this Administration by advocating at New Orleans to establish for colored persons certain social rights in the Southern States. The same rights are withheld just the same in the North. The Administration party has not ridiculed, threatened, and attempted to crush labor, temperance, or woman suffrage conventions; why should it now make such fierce opposition to the Cincinnati Convention? The Philadelphia Convention means, "Let us stay just where we are," whether the Cincinnati Convention means "Let us accept the war with its reforms, and add to its beneficent results."

The speaker paid a most feeling and admiring tribute to Mr. Sumner, which was heartily applauded and followed by significant glances at Greeley, calling him one with a will to work and thought to execute, and no one need tell her that the backbone of the Republican party in New York was broken. The audience gave Greeley four or five rounds of wild applause, winding up with cheering and hat-waving.

Miss Dickinson made a deep impression on her audience, and carried it with her, though her utterances were thoroughly and boldly Liberal Republican, and handled Grant roughly.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., April 19.—The Iroquois *Times*, the leading Republican paper of the county, comes out strong for the Cincinnati Convention. Arrangements are being made to have Iroquois County fully represented in the Convention, and the response to the State call is being numerously signed by the most influential Republicans. Among the probable delegates to Cincinnati are B. F. Masters, ex-County Surveyor; D. McGill, of the First National Bank; L. M. Babcock, editor of the *Times*; H. T. Skeels, Circuit Clerk; George B. Winter, D. W. Ayres, and others.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING AT DES MOINES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 19.—A Liberal Republican Mass Convention was held in this city to-night. The attendance was quite small. No resolutions were introduced. The following delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were elected: J. W. Foster, C. Beck, H. L. Skinner, C. Leland, M. Young, G. Cleveland, J. M. Coggeshall, Demas Robinson, P. F. Bartle, Casper Heil, Joseph Williams, and Phillip Nay.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

BOSTON, April 19.—Wendell Phillips delivered an address last evening before the International Grand Lodge, Knights of St. Crispin, on the labor question, in which he eulogized General Butler, predicted the downfall of Republicanism, and lauded the efforts of workingmen to organize, promising them if they stood by each other faithfully they could elect their President in 1876. He wanted to see the financial system of the country so reconstructed that money could be had at 3 per cent, instead of 10, and gardens, and books, and beautiful things given to the working classes, who, in his opinion, ought never to work more than 8 hours per day.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—In the Democratic State Convention, J. R. Head, of Bienville Parish, was elected President. The day was consumed in discussions.

The following despatch was received, and will be read to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Our friends here think it would be good policy to defer the Democratic nominations until after the Cincinnati Convention.

(Signed) FRANK P. BLAIR.

SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS OF GOVERNOR PALMER, COLONEL DILGER, AND CAPTAIN ORENDORFF.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 19.—Governor Palmer will deliver an address on the political questions of the day on Wednesday evening next, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Colonel Dilger and Captain Orendorff have accepted an invitation to address the Liberal Republicans at Cairo on the 25th inst.

TENNESSEE TO SEND DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—A meeting of Liberal Republicans to-night appointed a Congressional Committee, and elected J. M. Hewett, Frank Stiles, John Fisher, G. Noyes, F. G. Luis, and J. W. Vernon delegates from West Tennessee to the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 19.—General Brown, Republican nominee for Governor, opened the campaign in Wayne County by a two hours' speech upon the political situation. The largest hall in the city was crowded with influential citizens, who gave the talented speaker many hearty guarantees of approval and political support.

ILLINOIS.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—Certificates of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 19.—The youngest child of General Bates, State Treasurer, a boy of 7 years, lies dangerously ill with the cerebro-spinal meningitis. There is but little hope of his recovery.

The following incorporations have filed certificates with the Secretary of State: The Chicago Attrition Pulverising Company, capital stock $50,000. The Delevan Orsit Engine manufacturing Company, capital stock $16,000. The Fowler Branch of the Aiden Fruit Preserving Company, capital stock $25,000. The Singer & Talcott Stone Company, of Chicago, capital stock $50,000, and the City Distilling Company, of Pekin, capital stock $30,000.

Tornado in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.—A tornado swept over the up country Thursday night. The new market house, at Columbia, which was about finished, was blown down. The worst damage was done in Chester, at which place sixty-two houses were entirely destroyed by the storm, and many others seriously damaged. Nobody was killed, but four colored persons were injured by falling houses. Miles of fencing were blown down, and thousands of large fruit trees torn up by the roots. The total loss in Chester is $50,000, mostly falling on persons of small means. A meeting was held in Chester to-day, and steps taken for the relief of the sufferers. The tornado moved westwardly, and was of short duration.

IOWA.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature—Snow-Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 19.—The Senate passed the following bills to-day: To legalize the acts of the Board of Directors in District Township of Dover, Pocahontas County, and Board of Supervisors of that County; enabling townships, incorporated towns and cities, that have heretofore voted taxes to aid in the construction of railroads, to transfer the same to other railroads in certain cases; allowing the Trustees of the Iowa Reform School $3 per day while engaged, and actual traveling expenses; to legalize the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Emmet County, in funding out standing warrants of said County; appropriating $5,000 for the relief of the Asylum for Destitute and Orphan Children; providing for a title record to land grant lands; apportioning the State into Senatorial Districts, and fixing the ratio of representation at thirty thousand.

A bill passed providing for revision and amendment of the Code. The names of the old Commissioners, Messrs. Seevers, Knight, and Hammond were inserted in the bill. It provides substantially that the Commissioners shall prepare a compilation of the laws, with such amendments as they deem proper, as required by acts of the last session, the statutes to be put in bill-form, so as to show clearly the existing law as rewritten or amended; the amendments or changes in their proper places, but in different type, and the Commissioners to have power to print a brief explanation of their recommendations, which shall accompany the bills by them prepared.

The Senate passed a bill providing for an amendment to the present law, so as to give juries in capital cases the power to fix the punishment at death or imprisonment for life, by a vote of 29 to 17.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses, in regard to the Senate amendment to the Railroad Tariff bill, submitted a report providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people, their pay to be [illegible] per day while actually employed, and that such Commissioners shall have no interest in any Railroad; the Commissioners to regulate the tariff.

The Senate refused to adopt the report, and then refused to recede from its amendments to the bill. The friends of the measure consider the bill dead, as this was the third Committee of Conference, and both the Senate and the House have refused to yield their protests.

The House passed bills to-day providing that hereafter no bill for the legalizing of acts of any corporation shall be passed unless the acts sought to be legalized shall have been published in some newspaper issued in the locality.

Providing for the construction, location, and establishing of ditch and water courses. This bill provides that no such work shall be located, unless by consent of a majority of the land-owners where such ditches or water courses are to be made, nor is any stream to be changed from its natural course unless by consent of the owners.

For the relief of the Infantile Orphan Asylum at Andrew; relative to the collection and payment of judgments against municipal corporations; providing for the erection of the Anamosa Penitentiary, regulating the manner of drawing and expending the appropriation; to prevent the unlawful driving off of stock owned by any citizen of this State from their lawful range; providing for the abolition of the death penalty, and punishment of the crime of murder by imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary—it requests the Governor to pardon no criminal convicted of murder unless the General Assembly shall solicit such action; fixing the compensation for publishing delinquent tax list at ten cents a description; to protect pork packers and commission merchants by exempting stock in store from taxation.

Parties just arrived from Emmet County report a heavy fall of snow there on Saturday last, between Estherville and Algona. There are drifts three feet deep.

The Board of Capitol Commissioners to-day condemned all of the Rock Creek Quarry stone in the foundation of the new Capitol. It will necessitate the tearing down of a large portion of the foundation.

The St. Louis and Omaha Railroad Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The Nebraska delegation left for home this evening. They made no definite arrangements with the Missouri Pacific Company for the construction of the projected road, but the matter is in such shape that it can be taken up at any time, and probably will be be soon, and the road built. Only a part of the Missouri Pacific Board consulted with the Nebraskians. A full Board will convene in a short time, when the probabilities are that the measure will be adopted to furnish the necessary aid to carry out the project of the Omaha people.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., are notified to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Geo. E. Scoville, from the residence of his brother, C. F. Scoville, No. 1218 Prairie-av., Saturday, April 20, at 10 o'clock a. m. Cars will leave Twenty-second-st. station for Oakwood at 2:30. By order of the W. M. H. F. HOLCOMB, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, for work. By order of the W. M. SAML. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Notice.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—There will be a meeting of the members of the Mechanics', Manufacturers' & Builders' Exchange to-day, at 11:30 a. m. By order of the President. T. ROBERTS, Secretary.

HATS.

BREWSTER, HATTER, Opposite Sherman House, No. 38 W. Madison-st., Has, in addition to the styles and qualities of Dress Silk Hats usually to be found in first-class Hat Establishments, THE DUNLAP SILK HAT, Which by reason of its many excellencies has been pronounced by gentlemen of acknowledged taste and fashion, THE HAT OF THE SEASON.

BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash-av. Are the Fashionable HATTERS of Chicago.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st., AGENTS FOR THE UNION IRON COMP'Y Buffalo, N. Y., (Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works), MANUFACTURERS OF Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

PIERSONS & CO., [ESTABLISHED 1790], 24 BROADWAY, 77 AND 79 NEW-ST., NEW YORK CITY. Orders promptly filled from Stock for ULSTER and BURDEN'S IRONS, SWEDES, NORWAY, LOWMOOR, AND BAGNALL'S IRONS. Agents for the MANCHESTER STEEL WORKS. Offer all descriptions from Stock of Spring, Toe Calk, Sleigh Shoe, and Plow Steels. Best Tool and Machinery Cast Steels.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts., Branch, 493 Wabash-av. CHICAGO, April 8, 1872. We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Corporations, and individuals; Discount Commercial Paper; Make call loans on Governments or other approved collateral; Draw Sterling Bills direct on London at favorable rates; Transact a regular banking business.

Good Commercial Paper WANTED. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Local Stock and Note Broker, 386 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK FOR SALE. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Local Stock and Note Broker, 386 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN On Chicago Real Estate, for 3 to 5 years, at 9 per cent. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 189 West Washington-st.

Merchants' Ins. Co., Chicago. Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland. Cash paid for adjusted claims in the above Companies, by BUTLER & CO., 167 West Madison-st.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL Booksellers and Stationers, 469 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, AND 241 SUPERIOR-ST., CLEVELAND.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE Spring Trade.

McGuffie's Eclectic Readers.
Ray's Arithmetics.
Ray's Algebras.
Ray's Geometries.
Harvey's Grammars.
Pinner's Grammars.
Eclectic Geographies.
Sanders' Spellers and Readers.
Sanders' Union Readers.
Robinson's Series of Mathematics.
Spencerian Copy Books.
Webster's Dictionaries.
Willson's Histories.
Gray's Series of Botany.
Parker & Watson's Readers.
Davies' Course of Mathematics.
Independent Readers.
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy Books.
Wood's Series of Botany.
Willson's Spellers and Readers.
Appleton's Classical Publications.
Cornell's Series of Geographies.
Quackenboss' Histories.
Quackenboss' Philosophies.
Goodrich's Series of History.
Mitchell's New Series of Geography.
Hillard's Readers.
Guyot's Series of Geography.
Warren's Series of Geography.
Green's Grammars.
Edwards' Analytical Readers.
Walton's Arithmetics.
Anderson's Histories.
Stoddard's Arithmetics.]
Bullion's Grammars.

And all the leading School Books sold in the West, for sale by Cobb, Andrews & Co., 469 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

Investigate the Merits of the Deposit Insurance Plan, now presented to the public by the CHARTER OAK LIFE Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN., ASSETS, - $10,000,000 [ORGANIZED 1850]. Before you decide upon the plan upon which you will insure your life. You will find this form far superior to any short term Endowment or Tontine plan. Insurance is also effected by this company on all the usual methods, at much less than the rates charged by other mutual companies. WM. H. WELLS, Agent, At Chicago, Ill.

We, the undersigned Committee of Underwriters, appointed to examine the loss of J. V. Farwell & Co., by fire on the 16th inst., find the same to be $3,892.19, and recommend that, the loss being so small, no proofs of loss be required of said firm. HENRY H. BROWN, THOMAS W. BLAYNEY, CHAS. W. DREW, JAMES B. FLOYD, Committee of Underwriters.

Gentlemen: Thanking you for your prompt consideration of our loss, and the compliment of not requiring proofs, allow us to say that we shall make no claim on the Companies. JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

WANTED. REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 386 Wabash-av.

Merchants' Ins. Co. of Chicago. The highest market price paid for claims against this Company. T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st.

LOST.

RUNAWAY. A young light horse, white face and four white feet; body dark color; wearing some harness and a rubber-covered bit. Finder will please report at police stations, or northeast corner Lincoln and Fullerton-avs. SMITH & DEXTER, 240 Michigan-av.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Retail Department. Housekeeping Goods. Damasks—Barnsley, Scotch, and Irish. Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, and Doylies. Damask, Diaper, and Huck Towels. French Glace Towelling, Crashes, Diapers, Hucks, Dices. Sheeting Linen, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4. Pillow Case, do., several qualities. We have just received a fresh addition to our already large stock in Richardson's and Matier's Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c., of very choice styles and patterns, selected purposely for our retail sales. Our customers and the public will please call and examine. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Monroe and Franklin-sts.

Retail Department. Gents' Furnishing Goods. Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Windsors and Squares. Handkerchiefs—Linen, Cambric, Silk and Bandana. Gloves—Kid, Dogskin, Buck, Driving, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton. Half Hose—Lisle Thread, Cotton, Merino and Wool. Umbrellas—Silk, Alpaca and Gingham. Undershirts and Drawers—Silk, Linen, Jean, Cotton, Merino and Wool. Collars and Cuffs—Linen, all Linen, Muslin and Paper. Shirts—Dress and Night, linen and muslin. Bosoms—Linen and muslin. Our stock of the above goods is deserving of special notice. It is very complete and contains the latest novelties. Our Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs are made expressly for us, and we can recommend them with entire confidence to our customers and the public. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Monroe and Franklin-sts.

N. B.—We are happy to inform our patrons and the public generally, that we have effected an arrangement with the line of omnibuses known as "Young's," to pass and repass our store on Monroe-st., to and from Washington-st. Tunnel to Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. every five minutes.

FOR SALE.

LIME! LIME! LIME! We shall hereafter keep on hand Cicero Lime, formerly known as Sturtevant Lime. Miner T. Ames & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, 1 West Randolph-st.

Two Years' Lease Of store No. 337 West Madison-st., with stock of DRY GOODS FOR SALE, on reasonable terms. Apply at store.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL From our Own Mines, Being the Finest Quality of Anthracite Coal in the Market.

	In Yard.	Delivered.
Large Egg Size	$12.00	$13.00
Small Egg Size	12.00	13.00
Range Size	12.50	13.50
Nut Size	12.00	13.00
Hard Coal Screenings	3.00	4.00

Coal free on board vessels from our own Docks in Buffalo.

Large Egg Size	$5.25
Small Egg Size	5.50
Range Size	5.75
Nut Size	5.50

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., CHICAGO. C. A. BLAKE & CO., New York. We desire to notify the public that any report of our retiring from the Coal Business is false, such report having been circulated by a discharged employe.

COAL. I will sell all sizes of damaged Lackawanna coal at $5 per ton, in order to close out stock on hand. To manufacturers and large consumers, it is cheaper than any other coal in the market. ROBERT LAW.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. THE BANKING OFFICE OF THE International Mut. Trust Co. Will be removed on MONDAY, APRIL 22, to 133 LaSalle-st., Near Madison (Boone Block.) E. LOEWENTHAL, President. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Cashier.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL.

Delight's Spanish Lustral

The popularity of Delight's Spanish Lustral is increasing daily. It can be found on every lady's Dressing table in the United States. It has produced more hair on bald heads than all the nostrums put together. Our testimonials show it, and we have them from the most distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen in the country, and needs only to be used to be appreciated. It foams on the head like Shampoo, then gradually dies away, leaving the head as white as the beautiful snow. For sale by all the principal Druggists throughout the country. A. M. DELIGHT, Proprietor.

CLOAKS AND SUITINGS.

W. REID, LATE OF A. G. DOWNS & CO., HAS OPENED AT 329 West Madison-st., An entirely new stock of CLOAKS and SUITS for LADIES and CHILDREN. The stock embraces the latest novelties in AMERICAN and IMPORTED costumes for SPRING and SUMMER wear, and a full assortment of the materials used in their manufacture. TALMAS, including the famous "LA MILITAIRE," from the leading PARISIAN MAISONS DES MODES. Novelties in Yak, Cluny, Guipure, and Pearl LACES for Dress Trimmings. The Dress and Cloakmaking Rooms are under the superintendence of Artistes of the highest ability, and arrangements have been made for the constant reception of new modes from the great centres of fashion. First-class work will be executed at short notice at reasonable prices, and satisfaction in every case guaranteed.

GRAND EXPOSITION On Thursday Next, April 23. Remember the Address, 329 West Madison-st. Over Carson, Pirie & Co.

SUITS.

SUITS. We open this morning, New Designs in Silk, Grenadine, Poplin, Linen, and Lawn Suits, respectfully inviting inspection. Chas. Gossage & Co. 235 & 237 West Madison-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 & 285 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN BUREN-ST., WHOLESALE BOOTS & SHOES. ALL OMNIBUSES TO AND FROM THE WEST SIDE PASS OUR DOOR.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT. Large and finely lighted offices in the new Brinkworth Building, Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st., by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT. By REES, PEIRCE & CO., 336 Wabash-av., a fine house on Lake-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.; large grounds, running 400 feet back to lake. For particulars inquire as above. Possession at once if desired.

TO RENT. Three stores and basements, northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn-sts., 20x100 each. Possession May 1.

DOCK PROPERTY. A very desirable piece of dock property, adjoining Alton Railroad, 400 feet front, docked and dredged, for one or a term of years. Rent $6 a foot first year. Inquire of HUGH MAHER, 36 South Canal-st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO RENT In New Lumber district, 300 feet dock front by 244 feet deep, on Sampson's Canal, near Twenty-second-st., for $2,400 per annum and ordinary taxes. Railroad track laid and street planked. Apply to E. G. MASON, 323 Wabash-av.

TO RENT. Store No. 279 West Madison-st. Apply to GILES, BRO. & CO., Corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

HOTEL FOR RENT, Corner Eldridge-court and State-st., 80 to 90 rooms. Arranged to suit tenant. Possession in June. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash av.

TO RENT. The first floor and basement of the new brick building, to be ready for occupancy the 1st of May, 42x75, on Adams-st., between State and Wabash-av. Inquire of T. H. BROWN, in the wooden building in the rear.

FOR RENT. The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, NO. 136 STATE STREET Three doors south of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 111 West Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

PLEASANT HOMES FOR EVERYBODY, AT North Evanston ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All the Lots are large, being 50 feet front, and from 50 to 200 feet deep. Prices from $7 to $16 per foot, making the cost of a lot large enough for a good house and a good garden only $350 to $800. Terms: One-fifth down, and balance in one, two, three, and four years, at 6 per cent interest.

Trains leave the depot at North Evanston for Chicago at 6:15 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 7:40 a. m., and 8:25 a. m., arriving at the depot in the city at the Kinzie-st. bridge at 6:50 a. m., 7:55 a.m., 8:25 a. m., and 9:00 a. m., and so accommodating al who must be at their work by 7 o'clock in the morning, as well as other business men, who prefer coming later. Trains leave depot in the city at Kinzie-st. bridge at 5:30 p. m., 6:20 p. m., and 9 o'clock p. m.

Other trains stop at Evanston depot, distant from one to one and a half miles from this North Evanston property.

At North Evanston is a good school, church, and store. A large amount of sidewalk has been built; improvements of a good, substantial character are being made; and the village promises well to be one of our most convenient and attractive suburbs.

Parties wishing to see the property can leave the city on the 1 o'clock p. m. train, and returning, can be in the city again by 3:40 p. m.

JOHN CULVER, No 21 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE. Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to Ashland-av. The most desirable MANUFACTURING DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve. S. J. WALKER, No. 183 West Washington-st.

For Sale or Rent, The WASHINGTONIAN HOME property, 101½x180 feet, corner Madison-st. and Southwestern-av., fronting Union Park, with the buildings thereon. Proposals are invited until April 22, for the purchase of this valuable property, on terms one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, interest 8 per cent, or for leasing the same for a term of years, subject to reappraisement each 5 years. Proposals are also invited for the sale to the Home of five or more acres near the city, in pleasant location. By order of the Board of Directors. H. C. MOREY, Secretary, 116 West Madison-st.

A NICE HOME. Rare chance for a nice home on the South Side, within a few minutes' walk of horse or steam cars. A beautiful grove lot. House of 9 rooms, brick basement, 4 large wardrobes, buttery, china closets, bath-room, and water-closet, store-room, hot and cold water, etc. Why pay exorbitant rents when you can secure a nice home for $5,000, on easy terms? For particulars apply to JAMES M. WOOD, 24 Langley-st.

West Side Residence For Sale. The two-story frame house, with lot 50x125, No. 136 South Morgan-st., near Adams. The house, which is in good condition in every respect, contains 11 rooms, with gas and water, bath-room, water-closet, laundry, and plenty of large closets; brick basement under the rear portion of the house. This property is in the immediate neighborhood of many of the finest improvements in the West Division and very convenient to business, churches, schools, and markets. Immediate possession given. Apply to the owner, WM. R. MARLAY, 191 West Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A first-class brick house, 14 rooms, large cellar, 2 cisterns, marble mantels, bath-room, stable, carriage house, conservatory, &c., &c. Grounds 284x170 feet, well laid out and covered with large trees, evergreens, &c., in a pleasant and desirable neighborhood, and only 5 minutes' walk from street cars. Terms of payment made very easy. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

Real Estate for Sale. On Michigan-av., corner Thirty second-st. Lot 150x165, one of the most desirable corners on the avenue. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., cor. Harrison.

A Bargain. Two Lots, each 25x150 feet, on Milwaukee-av., near Wicker Park, at $42.50 per foot, cash. For sale by C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., cor. of Jackson-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN. We will sell our Brick House, and Lot, 109 South Hoyne-st. Lot, 25x120, east front, for $4,000, if taken at once RICE & THOMPSON, 518 West Madison-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT. 80x300 feet on North Branch, between Erie-st. and Chicago-av. bridge. Will be sold at a bargain, or rented from first of May. F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES. We have several of the best residences on PRAIRIE-AV., INDIANA-AV., MICHIGAN-AV., and WABASH-AV., north and south of Twenty-second-st., for sale at low figures if sold before May 1. B. W. THOMAS, Real Estate Office, 174 East Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S Organs AND Melodeons The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States. 50,000 NOW IN USE. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Send for Price Lists. Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY, Dry Goods. Wholesale, 31 and 33 South Canal-st., and 25 to 31 West Washington-st. Retail, 328 and 330 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen-st., Will receive daily, during the season, new and choice Dress Fabrics and Fancy Goods. Have a large stock of American Cottons and Woollens bought previous to the advance.

MACHINERY.

"AN OLD LINE ON A NEW TRACK." WE HAVE REMOVED TO OUR NEW BUILDING, 273 & 275 So. Canal-st. Have in stock an immense line of Steam Engines, Engine Lathes, Iron Planers, Drills, Wood Working Machinery, Railroad and Machinists' Supplies. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 & 275 South Canal-st.

CROCKERY.

GREAT OPENING. KETCHUM & MARTIN IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CROCKERY China, Glassware, &c., 201 East Madison-st., Are opening fresh goods every day, which they offer at Retail at Jobbing Prices; very fine stock of PLATED WARE just received. Call and examine goods and prices.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. DAILY, at 9 a.m., for Racine, Milwaukee, Pt. Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers. DAILY, at 7 p.m., for Grand Haven and Muskegon. For ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 p.m. Passage and Freight to all points much less than by other routes. Office and Docks, foot of Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECONOMY IN ELEVATING. Parties renting buildings cannot afford to pay the large amount of money each year for elevating their goods with a STEAM ELEVATOR when the same work can be done in a shorter time and at LESS THAN ONE-HALF the cost with a WATER BALANCE ELEVATOR. By having a large tank at the top of your building, you can accumulate enough water in AN HOUR OR TWO to run your Elevator ALL DAY in your dull seasons, thus saving the expense of an engineer and of keeping up a hot fire and a high pressure of steam for fear YOU MAY want to use it. When the water is once at the top of your building, no further expense is incurred, and your elevator ALWAYS ready for use. Working model can be seen at our office, southeast corner State and Washington-sts. W. E. HALE & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

PRINTERS! Our Labor-Saving METAL FURNITURE Is Now Ready. Shniedewend, Lee & Co., 240 East Madison-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS, TIES, ETC., AT B. C. ROGERS & CO.'S, 334 WEST MADISON-ST.

CANCELLING STAMPS At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 342 Wabash-av.

Printers' Glycerine. BEST ROLLER COMPOSITION, 83 West Washington-st., basement.

CITY HOTEL, Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts. First-class accommodations for 100 guests. Terms, $3 per day. J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant on the Civil Service Reform Experiment.

The House Bill on the Subject Killed for the Session.

Message from the President Relative to the Ku-Klux Outrages.

The Claim for Indirect Damages Not to Be Withdrawn.

Ex-Representative Clarke and the Kansas Senatorial Bribery Cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President is known within a few days to have held a free conversation with a gentleman who was anxious to understand his real position on the subject of a reform of the Civil Service. They are understood to have sought the conversation in consequence of remarks in the recent debate on that subject in the House of Representatives, from which an inference was possible that the gentlemen who made the remarks had the means of knowing that the President concurred with them in harmonizing the project without any confidence or earnestness in it. The President was frank and direct, and fully communicated his views, showing an amount of intelligent attention to the theory and a desire to advance a reform of the service which left no room for doubt that his private feelings are in full accord with the views several times repeated in his messages. He is aware of the magnitude of this mischief, and, from his position, perceives more distinctly than many the inconvenience and disadvantage of the existing state of affairs. He thinks the mischief arises in a great measure from the fact that usage authorizes individual members of Congress to expect to control certain appointments; and the usage has been so long recognized that neither the President nor other Executive officers can disregard it without offence, or without a considerable shock to the habits of the country. The object being to get rid of this usage with as few controversies as possible, and with all reasonable respect and politeness towards those entitled to it, the means are necessarily experimental and subordinate to the object. A competitive examination may not indicate the most effective plan for a given place, but can scarcely fail to furnish at least one element for forming a correct judgment. It will, at least, accomplish one purpose. A member of Congress is not himself entirely free. The political men of his district know the usage as well as he does, and which appointments he can control. They do not leave him to exercise his judgment, or even his choice. Unless more fortunate than most public men are, he finds himself and his prospects, sooner or later, where he cannot disregard the demands of an unfortunate constituent. It is easy to say he ought to do it and risk the consequence. The difficulty is that whatever they ought to do in that particular, they are not apt to take more hazard than they are obliged to. Now a competitive examination, to say the best of it, breaks the chain of influence; it emancipates the member of Congress from that kind of demand, and notifies the candidate that his member of Congress cannot be held responsible for the result. It must depend upon a test of qualifications of some sort, and not exclusively on the love or fear of his member of [illegible] by the Civil Service Commission, nor the modifications lately announced, were the work of the President. He has no idea that any system of rules can be devised, to begin with, which can be relied upon to work perfectly, or to which serious objection may not be developed by experience; but these rules are the result of much earnest consideration on the part of the Commissioners, and the President accepts them as the best that can be done at present. He intends to give them a fair trial, and, when experience shall show the necessity of a change, to change them. They will at least make a break in the usage from which the chief difficulty complained of arises. Although he did not frame the rules, he did not adopt them without consideration, nor without some attention. He does not think that when a man gets an appointment for office, and performs his duties well, he ought to be removed before the term of his office expires merely to accommodate some other applicant. If he does his duty he ought, as a general rule, to be permitted to serve out his time; but at the end of his term he has no further claim to it, except on equal terms with other candidates. The President thinks he ought to aim to secure about the same qualifications for an office which a good business man would require in his subordinates for similar business, but how is he to know them. The usage has been to allow members of Congress to make the selection. The President says that the advice and assistance of members of Congress are of great value, and he does not think any President would be willing to deprive himself of this advice in regard to appointments. They knew the men of their part of the country better than he can know them. The difficulty is, owing to the causes before mentioned, they become entangled, or may become entangled with influences of a kind of which the President does not know of, and which compel or induce them to favor appointments which ought not to be made. Perhaps no one man always acts under such influences, and many may not act under them at all; and in the nature of the case the President cannot know when these influences are uppermost and when not. He regrets that he could not have been free from these usages long ago. The Civil Service rules now proposed, whether successful or not in other respects, will certainly tend to break up the usages complained of, and secure better attention to the qualifications of applicants for office. He hopes that after some trial of these rules some way may be found under the Constitution by which Congress may mature and agree upon rules to be followed. The power of the Senate to reject nominations when not such as to please the Senators from a particular State, leaves the Executive very little liberty. When they indicate a preference he is compelled to assume the responsibility of appointments which he would not have made if left wholly to his own choice. While the rules are left optional with him, as they are at present, he is liable to great annoyance and pressure to have him make exceptions in particular cases. These difficulties and others must, the President says, be encountered with the best discretion he can use. He hopes and believes they may be encountered with success. At all events, there shall be a fair trial.

THE SOUTH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

P. H. Watson, President of the South Improvement Company, was again before the House Commerce Committee this morning. He testified that those representing one half the oil production had approved the South Improvement plan, but he declined to give their names and list of damage to their lives and property that might ensue. Freights were advanced about the 1st of March through a mistake of railroad managers in New York, particularly of the New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, and not by order of the South Improvement Company. Repayment was afterwards made to shippers by the New York lines. The laws of that State forbid railroads from combining to raise freights, but the opinion was legally expressed that his (Watson's) Company could contract separately with each road. The South Improvement controlled all transportation by rail from the oil regions, and would have received drawbacks on all oil shipped by any one. If part of the producers had gone in the balance would have been forced in. He thought the arrangement would have benefited the producers and refiners, but not consumers. The company contemplated purchasing all the refineries and controlling the export trade. No definite provision was made for the disposal of the contemplated six millions of profit on drawbacks. He produced evidence of the cancellation of contracts with the railroads, and also read the contract themselves. These show that the railroads agreed to aid in all legal ways to break down any competition with the South Improvement Company. With each company there was an agreement that the South Improvement Company should have the privilege of suspending all shipments for not longer than one week at a time, and not oftener than once in sixty days. The railroads agreed to pay to the South Improvement Company the same drawbacks and rebates on oil shipped by any other parties than said company, that they allowed that company, charging such outside parties said full rates.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-day received the following letter from ex-Representative Sidney Clarke, who is now in this city:

SIR: The report of the Committee of the Kansas Legislature, making charges of bribery and corruption against the Hon. Alex. Caldwell, in connection with his election as United States Senator from the State of Kansas, having been laid before the Senate by the Vice-President, and referred to your Committee, and my own name having been connected with said report as candidate for Senator, as I have good reasons to believe for local political purposes, I have the honor to request that an opportunity be afforded me to appear before your Committee, and to present such information, now in my possession, as will induce a full and fair investigation of all the facts in the case. The absence of important witnesses who had the full knowledge of the manner of Mr. Caldwell's election, the refusal of other equally important witnesses to attend before the Committee of the Legislature, the gravity of the charges made, affecting alike the integrity of the Senate and honor of the State, and the wide-spread belief on the part of the people of Kansas that many members of the Legislature were bribed by Mr. Caldwell to vote for him, the subsequent manipulation of the proceedings of the Investigating Committee of the Kansas Legislature, and attempted suppression of the testimony taken, would seem to require that an impartial inquiry should be made by your honorable Committee. I beg leave to add that responsible and well-known citizens of Kansas, who were not before the Committee of the Kansas Legislature, have informed me personally that they know of the payment of large sums of money by Mr. Caldwell to members of the Legislature for votes, and that they are desirous of being summoned before your Committee to testify to the facts. The refusal of Mr. Caldwell to demand a full investigation of the serious charges against him, in not asking that your Committee be charged with authority to send for persons and papers, has made it necessary for me to address you this letter, and to ask that you call the attention of your Committee to its contents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) SIDNEY CLARK.

THE ASIATIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the Asiatic Commercial Company, referred, on motion of Mr. Peters, of Maine, to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member, will be reported favorably as soon as an opportunity occurs.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS QUESTION.

General Banks called on Secretary Fish to-day, in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to inquire whether the Department desired any action by Congress in regard to withdrawing the claims for indirect damages. The Secretary informed General Banks that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet desired to have this part of the case withdrawn, and, further, the Cabinet held that this Government, having once submitted these indirect claims as a part of its case to the Conference at Geneva, had no power to withdraw them, even if it wished to do so; but there was neither wish nor intention to recede from the position, and no action on the part of Congress was desired by the Department, and, in the Secretary's opinion, could do no good.

[To the Associated Press.]

SENATE ARMS-SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate Arms Committee examined General Franklin and M. McGowan, but elicited nothing new. Public examinations are now concluded. Chambrun stated to the Committee that he had received a letter from Paris saying that the telegram published in this country appeared in the *Journal de Paris*, to the effect that the National Assembly had resolved to ask the United States Government as to the connection of American officials with the sale of arms. This statement was verified, he said, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of its Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

The President transmitted the following message to the House to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of Jan. 24, I have the honor to submit the following, accompanied by the report of the Attorney General, to whom the resolution was referred. Representations having been made to me that in certain portions of South Carolina, a condition of lawlessness and terror existed, I requested the then Attorney General, Akerman, to visit the State, and after personal examination to report to me the facts in relation to the subject. On the 16th of October last he addressed a communication from South Carolina, in which he stated that, in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, there were combinations for the purpose of preventing the free political actions of persons who were friendly to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, and of depriving the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws. These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of those counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of the majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths, which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates. They are organized and armed. They effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder. They terrify witnesses; they control juries in the State Courts, and sometimes in the Courts of the United States. Systematic spying is one of the means by which prosecution of the members is defeated. From information given by officers of the State and the United States, and by credible private citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months, in the above-named counties, could be reckoned by thousands. I received information of a similar import from various sources, among which were the Joint Committees of Congress on the Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States Attorney, Marshals, and other officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of these unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from other credible sources. Most, if not all of this information, except that I derived from the Attorney General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of the powerful combinations popularly known as the Ku-Klux-Klan, the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members, to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms, and of the right to free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored children were taught, and to reduce colored people to a condition closely akin to that of slavery. That these combinations were organized and armed, and had rendered the local law ineffectual to protect the classes whom they desired to oppress; that they had perpetrated many murders, and hundreds of crimes of minor degree, all of which were unpunished, and that witnesses could not safely testify in Courts there unless the most active members were placed under restraint. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 19th April, 1872.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *World's* special from Washington says: "It is stated by Republican members of Congress that the President is very anxious to adopt an aggressive policy towards Spain, and that he is only held back from precipitating our critical relations with that country by the more careful members of the Cabinet."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigation Committee met to-night. Mr. Corliss testified relative to the machinery made by him for the Saco. He admitted that the boiler was a failure, but the main engine worked well.

Chief Engineer Sherwood testified that he thought the contract with Roach for the Tennessee's machinery an improper one. He thought the boiler Roach was to take out good enough for any of our large vessels. Witness explained that his visit to Sargent's house was social, and he did not suppose the conversation was to be repeated.

Mr Sargent remarked that Isherwood had come to him and accused his superior officer of stealing $50,000.

Witness resumed: Machinery like that put on to the Tennessee by Roach ought to cost from $250,000 to $300,000, exclusive of the cost of putting it in.

John M. Butler testified. Was present in S. P. Brown's office when payment was made on account of the steamer Governor. That ex-Senator Cattell came in before the money was divided, and he (Cattell) paid Brownson $1,500 to $2,500.

Senator Cragin testified that he had been a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs for seven years. He knew the Secors, who were men of high character. Grimes was Chairman of that Committee when the act appropriating $115,000 for the settlement of their claims was passed. He thought it was Charles Secor who said to him that he was doubtful about taking the money as it might bar him from obtaining the further amount the Government owed him. Witness advised him to take the money, and told him he thought his other claims would not be barred thereby.

Secretary Robeson said he wanted to call the Paymaster to explain the discrepancy between the voucher and check in the payment for the loss of the Governor; also to question Cattell.

The Committee adjourned till Monday night, when it is understood they will close the investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment, providing that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim for abandoned or captured property, received or collected either by civil or military authorities of the United States, under the act of March 12, 1863, unless in cases commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, and where the claimants have proved to the satisfaction of the Court that they have neither given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr COLE moved to lay the amendment on the table on the ground that it was not germane to the bill. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 25.

DISTRICT BILL.

Mr. SUMNER called for unfinished business, the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of race or color in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay it aside for the purpose of taking up bills reported from the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, to-day having been assigned for their consideration. Agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 19.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. CHANDLER—To authorize inquiries into the causes of steamboat explosions, an appropriation of $100,000 to be expended under direction of the President in making such experiments as may, in his opinion, be useful and important to guard against steam boiler explosions.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postal Appropriation bill with amendments, donating for ten years the present mail service and subsidy on the Pacific Mail Steamship Line between San Francisco and China, so as to provide for a semi-monthly trip at $1,000,000 per year, requiring that all steamers hereafter accepted for said service shall be not less than 4,000 tons register, and wholly of American construction, giving the Government the right, in case of war, to take any of the steamers of said line on payment of a reasonable compensation, providing that the United States mails shall be carried without further charge on all the steamers of said line, or extension thereof, beyond Yokohama. Also donating the present service and subsidy of the steamship line between New York and Rio Janeiro, so as to provide for semi monthly trips at $300,000 per year.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Stewart then called up the bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. HAMILTON (Texas) opposed the bill. He said that the land along the road 400 miles from its eastern terminus was valuable, and that the probable traffic would not be sufficient to warrant the construction of a road for that distance without any land grant, and that there would be no difficulty in finding capital for so profitable an investment; but land along other parts of the route was barren and sterile, and no one would be so foolish as to buy bonds based on such security. These enterprises were got up in the interest of speculators, and he would not be surprised to see the exploded Memphis & El Paso project revived.

Further on in the discussion Mr. Hamilton said that if the bill passed it would pave the way for the company to get hold of the school lands of Texas, for they had that object in view, and he did not believe men in power in the State Government had the strength or virtue to resist them.

Mr. STEWART defended the bill, and said its passage was necessary to enable the company to construct the road. The bill was discussed at length, and several amendments offered, but no action taken.

STRAW BIDS.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent straw bids for mail contracts, made a report, which was concurred in.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOINT SETTLEMENTS.

A bill passed authorizing settlements by the Secretary of the Treasury with joint debtors of the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Reform bill then came up. Mr ROBERTS advocated it.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed his regret that the bill had been reported and was being pressed on the consideration of the House. He declared that such a bill was forbidden by the genius of our institutions and by the express letter of the Constitution. It was a direct interference with the guaranteed privileges of every citizen of the United States. It was a miserable spectacle. He appealed to his Republican friends to remember that they were the advance guard in that great struggle which had resulted substantially, and was to result fully, and completely, and forevermore, in restoring to the people their long-lost liberty and their equal rights. Let them not inaugurate the business of going backward on their own record, and of attempting to forge fetters on the minds and consciences of freemen. Let the Civil Service be reformed, but let it be reformed in the only way possible under the Constitution—that is, by integrity to duty and honor of Executive officers, of members of Congress, and of the people themselves.

Mr. GARFIELD made the closing speech in favor of the bill. He reviewed the three chief objections urged against it—that it was unconstitutional; that the Civil Service was pure, and needed no reform; and that the interests of the party required the maintenance of the present system. On the first point he referred to the golden rule of government that the three great departments—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary—be separate and independent of each other, and that neither should encroach on the other. The spirit and letter of that rule had been violated again and again in the mode in which the Civil Service was administered. It could not be said, with even the shadow of truth, that the head of the Executive Department did not exercise his high functions of nomination even without the constant terrible pressure of the whole body of the Legislative Department; and for many years Presidents of the United States had been crying out in their agony to be relieved from that unconstitutional, crushing, irresistible pressure. The present custom was an apostacy from the Government in its original purity; an apostacy of the most alarming character. So careful had Washington been that even the Executive Departments should not influence each other, that he had scattered the public buildings in the Capital all over the city.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) Where will I find that?

Mr. GARFIELD. You will find it in the *Globe* to-morrow. [Laughter.] As to the other objection to the bill that the Civil Service was pure, and needed no reform, Mr. Garfield referred to the first message of the President, calling attention to the need of reform. The House had been told yesterday by Mr. Butler that the Paymaster's Department had done well during the war, but why? Because that was a magnificent Department of service, where every man was held to accountability; where an officer was not removed every time that a politician wanted to get another in his place; where the law of promotion prevailed. The army and navy belonged to a class of service separated from the miserable civil service of which he was speaking. There was not a really high and noble service connected with the Government that had not been more or less separated from the evils in question. He instanced the Coast Survey as a service in which the system of promotion by merit prevailed, and asked who would dare to turn that service into the hands of politicians. It was so with the lighthouse Board, and with all of the parts of public service that were an honor and glory to the country.

The House had been treated, during the debate, to a class of insinuations which he could not pass over in silence. They had been told in very plain language that this whole Civil Service business was a trick on the part of some people who did not like the President, and who wanted to get up a Cincinnati Convention, and that the President had been caught in the trap spread for him by Congress at the instigation of his enemies.

"Behold how plain a tale shall put that down."

It was in the President's message of the 5th of December, 1870, that these words were used: "I call the attention of Congress to an abuse of long standing, which I desire to have reformed. I refer to the Civil Service of the country." That first utterance had been made four months before a provision had been put in the appropriation bill, to which Mr. Butler had referred as the origin of the movement; but that provision did not compel, but merely authorized the President to devise some means of bettering the public service. Ten months afterwards the President had forwarded to Congress a report of the Civil Service Commission, and said, "I ask for all the strength that Congress can give to enable me to carry out the reform of the Civil Service recommended by the Commission, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1872;" and now, on the 16th of April, 1872, the President had sent an Executive order with a body of amended rules, and called on Congress to support him in carrying those rules into effect. The gentleman from Massachusetts had taken on himself, yesterday, to repeat what he previously had said about the trick by which the President had been trapped into the Civil Service net, and had made a remark referring to him (Mr. Garfield) that if he (Mr. Butler) were Chairman of the leading Committee of the House, he would endeavor to support the President of the United States, and not be the President's enemy in the matter.

Mr. BUTLER. Is it true, what I see in the *Tribune*, that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations refuses to indorse the Administration?

Mr. GARFIELD. I do not propose to be marched out over anybody's race-course at anybody's request.

Mr. BUTLER. I would take a very different horse. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD. The same paper says also that the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress refuses to indorse the Administration.

Mr. BUTLER. And I am ready to deny it. Is the gentleman? I say it is a lie. Does he say so?

Mr. PERRY (Ohio). I call the gentlemen to order. These interruptions are intolerable.

Mr. GARFIELD. I have a few more words with the gentleman from Massachusetts on the matter now in hand. The impression was made on my mind yesterday that the gentleman did assume to speak by authority on this floor, and to represent that this Civil Service Reform movement was thrust on an unwilling President, and that the men who defended it were the President's enemies and not his friends. I have recounted here the steps by which this movement has reached its present stage. I have shown you that it began with the President, and that it had been followed up by the President, but to make myself doubly sure I called last evening with a colleague on the President himself and conversed with him on this matter of Civil Service Reform, and I am at liberty to say, and will say whether I am at liberty or not.

Mr. BUTLER. I call the gentleman to order. Utterances of the President, except when brought here in the form of a message to the House, are not to be stated to influence the question of legislation.

Mr. COX. They do not influence very much. [Laughter.]

Mr BUTLER. The gentleman says he called on the President and was at liberty to say—

Mr. GARFIELD. The rules of the Middlesex bar do not apply here. This is not a Criminal Court.

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir; because there is some decorum and propriety in Criminal Courts. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD. I was in hopes there would be some here, but I see there is not. [Laughter.] I desire to say to the House that I have had no impression made on my mind from any conversation with any man more strong or more clear than this, that in all this matter of Civil Service reform, the President is not only sincere but he is in earnest. Every message he has sent us makes me more certain that that is so, and nothing I have ever heard him say detracts one whit from that conviction.

The SPEAKER. The Chair regards it as indecorum to refer in any manner to a conversation with the President of the United States. It is clearly against the spirit of the rule, and against the independence of the House.

Mr. BUTLER (to Mr. Garfield). Now don't you wish this was a Criminal Court, so as to avoid that rule. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD. I call the Speaker's attention to the fact that I have only stated my impression.

The SPEAKER. The wording it in that way does not relieve it from objection or escape the parliamentary point.

Mr. GARFIELD. I have only to say that if anything I have said trenches on the line of propriety and parliamentary debate, it is because the assumption was made here in a manner utterly unparalleled in the experience I have had here, in the form of insinuation that those who defend Civil Service reform are the antagonists of the Executive.

Mr. BUTLER. I did not say that. I said that the enemies of the President were friends of Civil Service reform. I did not say that all the friends of Civil Service reform were enemies of the President.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio). Did not you say yesterday that those who supported this bill would require a certificate that they were not going to Cincinnati?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes; and I have been trying to get such certificate from the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) and he won't give it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD. The gentleman from Massachusetts is not keeper of my political conscience.

Mr. BUTLER. I never knew that you had any. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Garfield cutting adrift from this personal colloquy, addressed himself to the subject before the House, and argued that it was a matter of imperative necessity that Congress should abdicate its usurped and pretended right to dictate appointments to the Executive.

Arguments in support of the bill were also made by Mr. McCORMICK and Mr. FINKELNBURG.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table, but at the suggestion of several members he withdrew that motion, and the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Butler's motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested to amend the motion by giving the Committee leave to report at any time.

Mr. BUTLER. By no means. I object.

The bill was recommitted—yeas, 96; nays, 79, as follows:

YEAS.

Ames, Averill, Banks, Barker, Beck, Bigby, Bingham, Bird, Blair (Mo.), Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Clarke (Texas), Clark (N. Y.), Coburn, Coghlan, Comingo, Conger, Cretcher, Crocker, Darrall, Delarge, Dickey, Donnan, Dox, Duell, Dunnell, Farwell, Golladay, Goodrich, Harmer, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Harris (Va.), Havens, Hays (Ala.), Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), Kendall, Kerr, King, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Maynard, McJunkin, McKee, Mercur, Moore, Morey, Morgan, Myers L., Niblack, Packer (Pa.), Parker (Mo.), Palmer, Peck, Perce, Peters, Prindle, Rainey, Rusk, Sargent, Scofield, Seely, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Slater, Sloss, Smith (Ohio), Snapp, Snyder, Speer (Pa.), Speer (Ga.), Sprague, Stoughton, Sypher, Taffe, Terry, Townsend (Pa.), Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Van Trump, Waddell, Walden (Iowa), Wallace, Wheeler, Whiteley, Wilson (Ind.), Wilson (Ohio)—96.

NAYS.

Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Blair (Mich.), Brooks (N. Y.), Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Cotton, Cox, Crossland, Dubose, Duke, Eames, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Foster (Mich.), Fry, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Hay (Ill.), Hibbard, Hoar, Holman, Kelly, Low, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McIntyre, Merriam, Monroe, Morphis, Orr, Packard (Ind.), Parker (N. H.), Perry (Ohio), Perry (N. Y.), Poland, Potter, Price, Read, Ritchie, Roberts, E. H., Roberts, R., Rogers, Roosevelt, Sherwood, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Upson, Voorhees, Wakeman, Waldron (Mich.), Wells, Whitthorne, Willard, Young—79.

DISTRICT BILLS.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the business of the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina. Referred to the joint committee on the subject.

Mr. BECK declared that part of the statements contained in the message were not true, referring to a statement that facts were got from the select Committee.

Mr. COX. It is not a true statement, and we will debate it at any time.

Mr. ROBERTS made remarks to the same effect.

Mr. DICKEY asserted that the statements were true.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned till Monday.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago & Southwestern Railway Demand the Use of the Track of the Atchison Road at Leavenworth—A New Track to be Laid—Other Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 19.—Notwithstanding the auspicious dedication of the Kansas & Missouri Bridge yesterday, complications have arisen which will render the structure valueless for a time to the Chicago and Southwestern Railway. The track connecting the Kansas end of the bridge with the Union Depot belongs to the Atchison Road, which is operated under lease by the Missouri Pacific, in the interest of St Louis. Superintendents Riddle and Talmage some months since agreed on the construction of a frog to allow the Chicago road to reach the depot, an arrangement which was subsequently cancelled by the St. Louis road on the ground that the Chicago road carried freight at reduced rates and gave passes to shippers. At the solicitation of the Mayor, the Missouri Pacific replaced its frog to permit excursion trains on the Chicago road to reach the bridge, but removed it last evening at the close of the celebration. The municipal ordinances permit the joint use of such track as lies within the city limits, but do not apply to the railroad on the military reservation. It now remains for the Chicago & Southwestern Road to make terms with the Missouri Pacific to reach the depot from its bridge, or to wait three weeks for the construction of a track from the bridge to some point within the city limits where it will acquire a right to use the Missouri track. The latter course has evidently been determined on by the Chicago road, as work on the enterprise commenced this morning.

Chicago is deeply interested in this Southwestern trade, and the course of the St. Louis road in this matter will add nothing to its business with this section.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 19.—An important meeting of railroad officials was held at the Revere House to-day. M. Hughitt, General Superintendent; C. C. Wheeler, General Freight Agent; and A. A. Hobart, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Division—all representing the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and S. S. Merrill, General Manager; John C. Gault, Assistant Manager; O. E. Britt, General Freight Agent, and L. B. Rock, Superintendent of the Northern Division, on the part of the Milwaukee & St Paul Railroad; and C. Harris, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Central Road, have been in consultation in reference to union and tracks in this city, and also to consider the extension of the line north from Oshkosh.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—The *Sentinel* of this morning has the announcement of a rumor that a third railway line is projected between that city and Chicago—that a corps of engineers is now engaged in surveying this third route—that this line will be in the interest of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road. It is alleged that when the new Chicago line of the Milwaukee & St Paul Road is completed, the Pennsylvania Central is to have a running arrangement over it, and that the Michigan Central will enjoy the same privileges over the Chicago & Northwestern. In order, therefore, to be on a par with these corporations, the Michigan Southern sees a necessity for a line of its own; hence the present project.

RELIGIOUS.

Closing Proceedings in the Sunday School Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—The National Sunday School Convention, at the morning session, was called to order at 9 o'clock by Rev. J. B. Tyler, Vice President.

The Committee on Resolutions reported to the effect that the Sabbath School Association of the British Provinces be invited to send delegates to the next National Convention, which shall be known as the International Sunday School Convention.

The afternoon session assembled at half-past 2. Addresses were made by George H. Stuart, Williamson, of Illinois, Dr Eggleston, of New York, McMillan, of Pennsylvania, Colderwood, of Ohio, Hill, of New Jersey, McGill, of Ireland, Ray and Martindale, of Indianapolis, and others. The closing speech was made by President Gillett.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the railroads, citizens of Indianapolis, Secretaries, and reporters of the Convention. The meeting closed by the audience rising and shaking hands, while singing the hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds." The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. H. Vincent. And a number of the delegates from a distance remain in the city to occupy various pulpits on the coming Sabbath.

The Committee to prescribe a uniform system of Sabbath School instruction, were reported as follows: Clergymen—J. H. Vincent, D. D., M. E. Sunday School Book Concern, New York; J. Hall, D.D., Presbyterian, New York; Warren Randolph, D.D., A. L. Chapin, D.D., Presbyterian, Wis.; Richard Newton, D.D., Episcopalian, Philadelphia. Laymen—P. G. Gillett, Methodist, Illinois; George H. Stuart, Church at Large, Philadelphia; B. F. Jacobs, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.; Henry B. Haven, Congregational, New London, Conn. The Committee was approved of by the Convention.

Mr Cook, of Ohio, addressed the Convention on the subject of the morning's discussion, "The Harvest," reviewing the world of Sabbath Schools the last 100 years, and dwelt upon the great work before them. He was followed by Rev. Robert Lowry, of Philadelphia; J. M. McCullough, of Kentucky; H. D. Haven, of Conn; D. G. Tyng, and Mr. Merrod, of Canada, the discussion being closed by William Reynold, of Illinois, the exercises being varied by singing by Prof. Ruggles.

ILLINOIS.

Verdict of "Not Guilty" in the Seduction Case at Princeton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 19.—The case of David Craig vs. Rev. Chas. Gelwick, in which plaintiff sued for loss of service of his daughter Rachel Craig, consequent on her alleged seduction by the defendant, and claimed $3,000 damages, has occupied the attention of our Circuit Court for eight full days. This morning, the ninth day of the trial, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The Court in discharging the jury intimated his approval of their verdict.

UTAH.

Obituary—A Returned Mormon Criminal Creates Trouble in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, April 19.—Eliza Couldock, the actress, died this evening.

Porter Rockwell, Chief of the old Mormon Danites, who disappeared some months ago, for fear of arrest for high crimes, turned up last night, and for hours made the saloons and streets resound with exultant yells and vile expressions. A citizen who remarked that, if a Gentile was in the place of Rockwell he would at once be dragged to prison, was outrageously abused by a party of Mormon policemen, one of whom threatened to cut his heart out. General excitement ensued, and many Gentiles hurried and armed themselves, and for a while a serious collision was imminent. The first blow, however, was not struck, and at a late hour quiet was restored.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Passenger Transfer Facilities—Masonic—River News.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 19.—General Sickles, Superintendent of the Union Pacific, has ordered dummy engines in connection with the street cars to convey passengers, etc., from Omaha to the Union Pacific Transfer Depot and Chicago & Northwestern Depot in this city, to run half-hourly.

The Ivanhoe Commandery, A. F. & A. M., gave a grand social reunion last night to the Knights of this city, Omaha, Nebraska City, Glenwood, and other points.

The river is still rising, and in good navigable condition.

The steamer Mary McDonald has arrived from St. Louis, the first boat of the season, and started for Benton with a full cargo.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to appropriate the surplus earnings of convicts in the Penitentiary over and above the expense of their keeping to the support of their families.

During the consideration of the General Appropriation bill to-day a motion was made to appropriate $7,000 to purchase type, material, &c., to establish a State Printing Department in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and to authorize the trustees of the institution to bid for doing certain classes of State printing. This called out a very vigorous discussion. The appropriation was fought by all the Senators who are printers, and their friends, and was disagreed to by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

In the House the House bill to provide for erecting gas-works at the Penitentiary, to apply to State institutions, was passed; to authorize Township and City Clerks, Township Trustees, Aldermen, members of Council, or Ward Trustees to administer oaths.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, April 19.—Beeves—Receipts 6,500, and forty loose to arrive on Saturday. Market very active and strong; prices ½c higher on heavy, and ¼@½c higher on medium weights, the demand for the latter being very good. A large business was done, closing firm with no indications of a decline. Henry Rosenthal sold 75 Illinois, av 1,140, 6¾@6⅞c; 17, av 1,300, at 7c; 27, av 1,340, at 6¾@7c; 72, av 1,470, at 7¼c. S. Clark, 50 Illinois, av 1,100, at 6@6½c; 9 New York, av 1,250, 7½c; 12 Ohio oxen, av 1,800, at 6½c; New York bulls, av 1,150, 4½c. M. Kirchway 60 Illinois, av 1,340, at 7½c. P. L. Eastman, 17 Illinois, av 1,300 7c. A. Woolerton, 78 Missouri, av 1,100 lbs, at 6¼c. J. Monroe, 35 Illinois, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 60, av 1,240 lbs, at 6½c. B. Coon, 16 Illinois, av 1,430 lbs, at 7¼c; Dewey & Co., 50 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at $7.30; 100, av 1,290 lbs, at 6¾@6⅞c; 50, av 1,160 lbs, at 6¼c; 35, av 1,270 lbs, at 7@7¼c. J. Fisher, 17 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 6¾c; 35, av 1,320 lbs, at 6⅝c. Milch cows sell at $35 to $60. Calves dull with limited demand; av 125 lbs sell at 6c.

Sheep—Receipts 6,600; quality very good; market brisk; supply not equal to the demand; price ½c higher than last week and closed steady. Sheared sheep, av 90 lbs, at 4@6½c; av 100 lbs, at 5½c; wool, av 90 lbs, at 8½ to 9c; av 100 lbs, at 9½c; av 117 lbs, at 10@10½c; Texas wool, av 100 lbs, at 9 to 9½c; common; av 100 lbs, at 7½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; all sent through.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

L. D. Whiting, of Princeton, is on the stump for another term in the State Senate.

—A fire at Springfield, Thursday morning, did some $30,000 damage, viz.: J. H. Daggett, furniture warehouse, $18,000; Walter Ordway, boots and shoes, $6,000; building owned by John W. Priest, $4,000; other losses, $2,000.

—On Wednesday forenoon, the boilers in the Cairo City Mills, Charles Galligher, proprietor, exploded, tearing down the engine-house and badly scalding two men,—Mr. Stubbs, the engineer, and a stranger, an Indian or Mexican, who had been laying around the mill for some days.

—Item: Mayor Shellabarger has put a beautiful mantel and coal grate in the sitting-room of his house.—*Decatur Daily Republican.*

—The Princeton *Republican* says:

On Thursday last, William McGints, a colored man, accompanied by Helena Crist, a German woman, applied to the County Clerk for a license to marry. As the laws of this State prohibit such marriages, Mr. Templeton declined to issue the license, whereupon, after a few moments' consultation, McGints remarked that they would "have to couple themselves," and, taking their places in the centre of the floor and joining their right hands, he said, "This is my wife," and she, "This is my man," and, without further remark or ceremony, left the office, and went upon their way rejoicing.

—L. H. Crandall, of Rockford, has a Chicago order for 100,000 butter tubs.

—The Rockford Council is considering whether to introduce Holly water-works.

—The Knox "County seat case" awaits decision by the Supreme Court in June or September.

WISCONSIN.

H. Owen Aldrich, first Sheriff of Milwaukee, and for sixteen years incumbent of that office, died on the 17th inst.

—William J. Fisk has been elected President of the City National Bank, Green Bay, *vice* Conrad Kruger, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

The whole of the $300,000 capital stock of the Grand Rapids Car Company has been taken.

—The Lake Shore Road is now completed 11 miles north of Grand Rapids, and will be open to Newaygo June 1.

—Kalamazoo is making a raise of $100,000 for car-works.

MINNESOTA.

Sufferers by forest fires have applied for relief out of the State Treasury to the amount of nearly $30,000, although the Legislature voted only $20,000; and these applications have been sifted down to $39,113, beyond which point the Commissioners find it difficult to go.

NEBRASKA.

On "Arbor-Day," April 10, J. D. Smith, of Lincoln, planted 35,580 forest-trees.

—George W. Frost temporarily edits the Omaha *Tribune and Republican*, C. B. Thomas having gone over to the *Bee*.

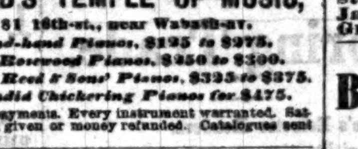
KANSAS.

A tornado struck the town of Coffeyville on the evening of the 14th inst. Ex-Senator Ross' newspaper office was blown down, and the press was carried a quarter of a mile from the building. Mr. Ross and his son, who were in the building at the time, escaped with slight bruises. The Varnum House was completely demolished, and five families were buried in the ruins, but escaped without serious injuries. The laundry of the Eldridge House was destroyed, and four inmates were injured,—one, it is feared, fatally. The Flag drug store and seven or eight other buildings were demolished. A train of freight cars on the Leavenworth, Kansas & Galveston Railroad was blown 100 feet from the track.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Shocks continue in Inyo County, but are not felt this side of the mountains. A volcanic island is rising in Mono Lake. On Friday last Mound Valley Camp, Inyo County, was thrown down, and the earth opened in many places. No lives were lost. Two million dollars of old Japanese gold coin arrived by the America to be reassayed for recoinage under the new standard.

MUSICAL.



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Complete assortment always on hand and will be sold at the lowest market price.
Send for Price List. Offices and yards,
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ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
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At the old stand, 41 and 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.), between Lake and Randolph-sts. Carpets, furniture, bedding, counters and show-cases, for sale cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
PATENTED 1869.
The Chicago Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Co., temporarily located at Van Buren and Desplaines-sts, Chicago, are now ready to fill all orders for Government, State, and County Institutions, Police and Fire Stations, etc. Our Patent Bedsteads are unsurpassed for Colleges, Hotels, Offices and Private Houses. Highly approved of by physicians for health, strength and cleanliness. Folding Bedsteads for traveling. Orders promptly attended to. For sale by all first-class Furniture Dealers throughout the West and Northwest. Dealers liberally dealt with.

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The greatest comfort is obtained by using
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WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 224 W. Madison-st.

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FOR SALE LOW.
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The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

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Parties having claims against the above named Companies, and willing to unite in the effort to collect, will address M 11, Tribune office, stating amount and companies.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
O. I. JACOBUS is this day admitted as a general partner in our firm. C. D. AUSTIN & CO.
Chicago, April 1, 1872.

A Mass Meeting will be held at 241 and 243 South Desplaines-st., to which all good citizens are invited. Speakers will be present. April 20, 1872.

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Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
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Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF DUBLIN....Thursday, April 18, 3 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK....Saturday, April 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, April 25, 7 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, April 27, 9 a. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, May 2, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, May 4, 2 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
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ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
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Price of passage in gold (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARRIS, Agent, 81 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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Missouri State Lottery.
Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.
GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.
50,000 *NUMBERS.*
Class D to be drawn April 30, 1872.
5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	90 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	540	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.
Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN Equity.—Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, 12 April, 1872. Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs the Independent Insurance Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Chester I. Reed and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers of the above-named Company, have filed in Court their petition in which they have set forth an account of their doings in their said capacity, and in which among other things they pray the instructions of the Court as to their further conduct and proceedings, and more particularly as to what disposition they shall make of certain funds and assets in their hands and possession in their said capacity;

It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Receivers give public notice to all persons interested that they may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of said petition, upon any and all questions relating to the disposition of said funds, and to show cause, if any they have, why said Receivers should not pay to the Assignees in Bankruptcy of said Company who have demanded the same, the balance of said funds and assets, and be heard upon any question relating to the allowance of the accounts of said Receivers, on Saturday the eighteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Boston; at which time and place also all persons having any claims against said Receivers are notified and directed to produce and prove the same, as upon said day the Court may be asked to give said Receivers their discharge. And said Receivers are required to give the notice aforesaid by publishing this order three weeks successively, three times each week, in some public journal printed in the city of Boston and in some public journal printed in the city of Chicago, and by sending to said Assignees in Bankruptcy a copy of said advertisement.

JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

PROPOSALS.

Cook County Bonds.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
CHICAGO, April 2, 1872.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 20th instant for the bonds of Cook County, as follows:

For $300,000 to be delivered on the 25th of this month.
For $400,000 to be delivered on the 25th of June next.

These bonds are sold by direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and are a part of the issue of $1,500,000 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its present session; will be issued in denominations of $1,000, with coupons attached, will run twenty years, interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New York, where the principal is also payable. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No county shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present indebtedness of Cook County is less than $500,000. The last valuation for taxation was something over $100,000,000, so that this issue of bonds is not only within the Constitutional limit, but $450,000 of the proceeds is to be applied to pay present indebtedness, there can therefore be no better security offered to capitalists.

Proposals will be received for all or any part in above sums, and will be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for acceptance or rejection.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Treas.

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G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
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NEW SERIES. VOL. I.
Containing a Digest of the Decisions of the various Courts within the United States for 1870. By Benjamin Vaughan Abbott. Royal 8vo. Law sheep. $7.50.
The ample experience of Mr. Abbott has suggested so many desirable alterations, that the work upon its new plan is properly distinguished as a *New Series.* The general purpose remains unchanged; but some of the differences between the methods of this volume and those of its predecessors are: A more Readable Type; Catchwords to indicate the topic of a Paragraph; The Year of each Decision; New Series of Reports heretofore omitted; A revised Classification, with new Titles; The Table of Contents arranged so that it serves an Index; The grouping of Cases according to their logical connection; Cases turning upon Statutes, the pith of the Statutes is given so that the Reader in another state may compare it with the Statute which there prevails.
It is confidently expected that the Digest for each year can appear by the June of the year following.
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,
Law Publishers & Booksellers,
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By NELSON SIZER, Esq., is a book which opens a new vein of thought. Mankind have ignorantly made fatal mistakes in selecting pursuits for life. This work seeks to explain the various trades and professions, and does it with such clearness and vigor, and also describes the talents and dispositions required for each vocation, that anyone with common sense may put in practice these rich and instructive suggestions, and thus find out for a certainty that which has been the stumbling block for ages, viz.: What he can do best. *Many topics are earnestly and forcibly treated. Every page glows with practical light such as a lonely orphan needs, who is without advice from proper guidance. This work must be widely sought and highly prized by all who have to labor with brain or hand. Its themes are "not for a day, but for all time."*
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GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Brewers
The superintending of the building of breweries by a person of experience and ability. Breweries constructed by the latest and most improved plans, making a great saving of outlay in both construction and working. The art of brewing taught thoroughly, if required. Address D. D. RIORDAN, care, John Walmot, Esq., 19 Broadway, N. Y. city.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.

The Annual Meeting

of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay at Stanford, Ky.

Arraignment of the Grant Administration.

The Cincinnati Convention a Movement for the Right

"I Go for a Nomination. I Go for a Square Fight."

STANFORD, Ky., April 15.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay addressed a large mass meeting here to-day. It was an earnest and exhaustive effort, was received throughout with applause, and created a marked sensation. Mr. Clay said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you as one of the people, not as a partisan; I am not in the habit of speaking of myself, as you all know; but on this occasion, when men who pursue their conscientious convictions are accused of being influenced by improper motives, it will not be inappropriate, perhaps, for me to refer to some of the incidents of my political life.

Originally a Whig, I took the liberty, always, of *thinking and acting* independently and according to my own convictions, so that, when the Whig party diverged from its original principles into Know-Nothingism—a policy which I consider not only impolitic but unjust—I did not hesitate to avow my convictions as opposed to the whole movement. And later in life, when the anti-slavery question became prominent, and the Whig organization was found to be unwilling or incompetent to recognize the Liberal movement, I separated from the Whigs and joined,—and, if I may be allowed to say so, assisted in forming,—the Republican party. Later still, when the scheme of territorializing the States,—"the cause of all our woe,"—was entered upon, I opposed it as "outside of the Constitution."

So now, once more, later in life, when all the great principles of the Republican party have been vindicated and established, and it is attempted to commit me to new principles and new issues, which I cannot conscientiously approve, I again separate myself, and assume the designation and aims of the Liberal Republicans. I can no longer act with the Radical Republican leaders for many reasons, some of them personal, but most of them political.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MAN.

You know very well, men of Kentucky, that all my life I have been a constitutional man—believing that constitutional liberty was the only possible liberty. In the discussion of the subject of slavery, it was always my purpose to persuade the people of Kentucky to change their institutions, and to that end I used such arguments as my ability and conscience dictated. But during all those times of political discussion and excitement, I always obeyed, and advocated obedience to law. I differed in this respect from my Abolition friends, who were for the overthrow of slavery, without regard to State or National Constitution. I differed from them because, in a country like ours, based upon the principle that the majority should rule, I held that it was the duty of the people to obey the constitutional laws until they were legitimately changed.

In a complex Government like ours, where all the power belongs to the people, composed of sovereign States and National unity, I held it the highest duty of the citizen to subordinate his opinions and action to the Constitution. Hence, I held that so long as slaves were held as property by the States, there was no power in the National Government to disturb them, except in places of National exclusive jurisdiction.

And I therefore commended the conscientious action of the Garrison Abolition party, not intending to obey the Fugitive Slave laws, and thereby fulfil their obligations to the Constitution, in calling for the dissolution of the Union itself.

Once more, fellow-citizens, in 1862, while, as a war measure, I advocated universal emancipation, I held that, in the loyal States, the States alone had power to abolish it, or the Federal Government by a change in the Constitution.

HIS MISSION UNDER LINCOLN.

I urged the emancipation-policy as a war measure upon President Lincoln, at a time when I stood almost alone in the Republican party. I flatter myself that I brought conviction to his mind that it was necessary to the success of the Union cause that slaves should be treated as any other property,—as mules, as grain, or any other article of consumption, or of offence or of defence, and, if lawfully captured, subject to all the rules of war; that, without that, our cause would fail, and ought to fail. After thoughtfully considering the argument, he said the States were so equally balanced in power that, if he issued the proclamation, towards which his own judgment and inclinations inclined him, he feared that the State of Kentucky, being a slave State, would go over and join the South. In reply I told him, having discussed the question of slavery all over Kentucky for many years, that I ventured to say that not a single man in the State would be changed in consequence of such a proclamation; that they had already made up their minds and taken their position. Those who were for slavery, Union or no Union, had already gone for the South, and those who had made up their minds to stand by the Union had made up their minds to lose, if need be, their slaves also. He replied that, if he thought so, he would issue such a proclamation, and suggested to me that, as I had already been ordered by General Halleck and the War Department to join General Butler in New Orleans, I should be relieved of that duty, and should go to Kentucky and see what was the feeling of the people in that respect. Thereupon he recalled the order of General Halleck, and sent me on a secret mission to the Kentucky Legislature, which was then in session, to ascertain what would be the sentiment of the leading public men of Kentucky if such a proclamation should be issued. I went to Kentucky. The Legislature was then in session. The Senate and House of Representatives adjourned and invited me to take the hall of the House of Representatives, which I did, and I spoke upon those issues. The speech was reported by, and published in, the *Cincinnati Gazette* of August, 1862. I have not the original speech before me, but I have a pamphlet edition of very nearly the precise language which I used on that occasion, modified only so as to suit the occasion as I afterward delivered it upon to deliver before the University of Albany, New York, in February, 1863, extracts from which I will now read:

The President and the Republican party leave slavery in the loyal States where they found it. We have never claimed any political power to abolish it there. We have claimed and exercised the power to abolish it in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and in all places of exclusive National jurisdiction. This is the glory enough for any Administration. The proposition to compensate the slave owners in the loyal States, who shall liberate their bondsmen, is on our part magnanimous and patriotic. I approve the policy, and I urged the justice and expediency of its adoption upon the Representatives of Kentucky in the Hall of the Representatives in August last. It is for them to accept or to reject the proposition.

But, whether for or against the proclamation and the scheme of emancipation, the loyalty of my native State I have never doubted. A hereditary slave State herself, she has ever made slavery subordinate to the higher interests secured by the Constitution and the Union. Whatever opinion she may have of Republican policy, there she stands, and there she will ever stand. Besides, were she less loyal, she is not less wise, for she knows that the way to save the slavery of the South is not to join the rebellion, but to subdue it: that, with peace, the military power of the President ceases, and the whole right over slavery reverts to the States themselves.

This speech was reported in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, August, 1862. The people of Kentucky yielded to my arguments, and consented that slaves should be treated as prizes of war, or any other captured property, and boldly and gallantly stood by the Union. Then to have their privileges violated, and slavery abolished without compensation, not only contrary to the usages of all nations, but in express violation to their own pledges to the State, places me in a false position before the world, which can only be reinstated by repudiating the repudiators.

CAUSES OF OPPOSITION TO RADICAL RULE.

But I come now to the practices of the Radical Grant managers of a more general nature. You all know, men of Kentucky, what sacrifices I have made for the liberation of the blacks. Believing that slavery was in opposition to the avowed principles of our Republican Government, the laws of Nature, and expediency, I have not rested content until it was abolished, and all men, of all colors, and all nationalities, were placed upon the broad basis of equality before the law. I never have professed, nor will I now for any personal or partisan accomplishment profess, to love the blacks more than the whites. On the contrary, I but follow the instinct of every rightly-constituted individual when I say I love my own race as well any other race. [Cheers.] And I do not hesitate to say further, fellow citizens of color—for some of you I see here,—that I distrust, and you may justly distrust, any man who professes to love your race better than his own. [Cheers.]

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

All for which I have contended has been achieved, and you are placed upon the broad basis of equality with every other nationality in this vast Republic. The mission of the Republican party has been accomplished. It was no part of the Republican programme, as announced through their leading men and their Conventions anywhere, that the blacks should be placed above the whites. Have I uttered such a sentiment? And because I would raise our own race to the same equality to which we have for so many years contended, we are denounced as renegades from the Republican party! The times call for plain speech.

IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY.

That clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which disfranchises all the leading minds of the South, while all the blacks, without regard to antecedents or qualification from experience or intelligence in the administration of political affairs, are vested with political powers, was intended, and has had the effect to subject the white race of the South to the black race of the South. I am against that now and forever. [Cheers.]

EQUALITY OF THE WHITES.

You know, fellow citizens, how often I used the argument that all we asked for the black man was to have "an open field and a fair fight, and devil take the hindmost." I was for that then, and I am for that now. As a Southern man, identified with Southern interests, I never will consent to the disfranchisement of my own race, and the barbarism of the South which the Radical party seem so determined to carry out to the end. We have no instance in history before of such successful attempt. By the laws of Nature it will fail now.

Of the restoration of a just equality of the South, I feel as certain as I was sure the abolition of slavery would be the final result of the late struggle, which has cost so much treasure and so many lives.

CENTRALIZATION.

I cannot act with the Radical Republicans, because they are changing the normal organization of our institutions. Ours is a Government of Constitutions,—of written Constitutions. The States have certain powers, and the National Government has certain powers, by the people given them. To the States is entrusted local administration and jurisdiction over life, property, and the highest interests of civilized communities. To the National Government is entrusted our National interests for the regulation of commerce among the several States, but more especially the control of our foreign relations. Now, whatever is not delegated to the States, or to the Nation, is reserved, expressly by the State and National Constitutions to the people themselves.

I oppose the Radical Republicans for violating the principles of the Constitution and the experience of all mankind; for ignoring the glorious fruits of our combined Local and National Governments, and for going back upon the often-tried and exploded forms of centralization, which in all times have proved subversive to the liberties of the people. While the South vibrated to one extreme for State rights, even to secession and disunion, the Radicals, without that high statesmanship which should belong to those who attempt to control the destinies of the nation, are vibrating with equally criminal results, if not intention, to the other extreme, of ignoring all the rights of the States, and engrossing the whole power of the Government in the National Administration.

USURPATIONS OF POWER.

Men of Kentucky, time will not allow me to specify all the violations of the Constitution which have been made by the Administration. I have marked certain articles which, in my judgment, have been practically, if not in the letter, utterly disregarded and violated. I shall speak now of one,—one which has in the Radical party itself but few defenders upon the basis of its constitutionality. The first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Now, I ask you, what does this clause mean? Does it mean that, if one man shall kill another, or if one man shall wrongfully withhold from another property, this is an abridgement of the rights of life and of property on the part of the State, in which the National Government may interfere and undertake to punish an individual by the power of the National Government? No man will contend that it is. How happens it then that, in South Carolina and elsewhere, where there is no law of the State abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of those States, the President of the United States, through what is called the Ku-Klux bill, violates all these clauses of the National Constitution,—which are equally as high and sacred as this Fourteenth Amendment itself,—which declare that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or substance, or property, without due process of law, and trial by jury; the compulsory introduction of witnesses face to face, and above all that great writ and safeguard of liberty, which we have inherited from the British nation, which declares that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended only in cases of rebellion or invasion, or when the public safety may require it. And yet the President, in times of peace, and by the authority of a pretended law by a Radical Congress, tramples under foot all these great principles and safeguards. While I speak to-day is there any rebellion in South Carolina? And, if so, is it of such magnitude that the public safety requires the suspension of the *habeas corpus*? Then how dare these men, in violation of the same sacred principles of all governments, of the constitutional rights of South Carolina, suspend this writ, seize, with military violence, men, women, and children, and bring them to punishment? This is enough, and more than enough, to arouse an indignant people to hurl the despot from power. But there is no great principle of constitutional liberty which has not been repeatedly violated by General Grant, or rather by the Grant managers. He has usurped the judicial power by enlarging the number of Judges to accomplish political purposes. He has violated the rights of the Senate by interfering in its honest discharge of duty, in discarding Senator Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has violated the rights of Congress, to which is intrusted the sole power of making war, by forming an illegitimate alliance with the usurper Baez, and defending him from the action of a nation with which we were at peace. Having broken down the independence and usurped the powers of the Judiciary and representative bodies, he attacks the vital powers of the people—and in a most vital part of their political existence—by overawing a peaceful assemblage of voters with the presence of United States troops in the State of Louisiana.

Instead of being the honest advocate and defender of civil reforms, which every intelligent man sees is so much needed, and without which the Government cannot much longer exist. For, when the Treasury of the State cannot be kept secure, then all history shows that the organization,—instead of being one of corruption in the gravest and most flagrant manner the sources of political power,—the people themselves. He discharges the Secretary of the Interior because he will not submit to the degrading business of levying forced contributions upon office-holders for political partisan purposes. He goes into the Custom House at New York, and puts out a man who had acquired an American and European reputation for honesty and patriotism, and who had performed the duties of his office with an eye only to the interests of the people and the conservation of the public money, for no other purpose than to put into his place a partisan, whose corruptions have been such that the indignation of an outraged community would not long allow him to hold the office.

DEGENERACY OF PARTIES.

The time was, fellow-citizens, when to discharge a capable an honest man, a man who honestly and faithfully performed his duty, for party purposes, was considered an outrage to the dignity and intelligence of the American people. But what shall we say of that infamous practice by which good and true men are not only discharged for party sake, but because they were not partisans even, but because they were not true to a single man in that party.

Now we have lived to see men turned out of office, not for the good of a party even, but to subject the party itself to the dictation of a single man. If that is not despotism, then there is no meaning in words or force in principles. [Cheers.] Heretofore it has been considered patriotic for a Democrat or a Republican to say, "I am the representative of the people." We descend still from this higher standpoint when we say, "I have been elected as a Republican, or as a Democrat, and I serve my party." But what shall we think of him who avows that, though elected as a Democrat or Republican, "I do not serve even my own party, but a single man in that party."

Now, men of Kentucky, Republicans, Democrats, people of the United States, are these things true? That they are true is not the subject of theory or speculation, but fact. No honest man will deny them here or elsewhere.

REFORM WITHIN THE PARTY.

Well, sir, when we cannot go further with these men, who are striking not only at the principles which underlie Republicanism, but Liberalism in all Governments, we are told that we must not set up a separate organization,—we must reform the party within the party.

Well, we have attempted this. In the Senate we say that the Constitution should be regarded, corruptions should be punished, abuses should be reformed, economy should be introduced. But how are we met by the Grant leaders? Do they meet argument with argument, and candidly consider our proposals? No, sir! But, when we dare utter a word in favor of the people against the men in power, we are denominated as renegades, and threatened with ostracism and excommunication from the party. This is, then, the first time in our history when a Senator (Morton) rises in his place in the Senate of the United States as the spokesman of the President, and says, "Party is higher than country."

If you will allow me to refer to one so humble as myself, I, too, attempted to reform within the party. These men who have sacrificed so much money, so many lives, and so much treasure in the overthrow of slavery in the United States, when the masters and slaves of a neighboring community—Cuba—rose in arms, and proclaimed the same principles, and attempted to vindicate their liberty and independence against one of the most oppressive Governments that the world has seen, were blind and silent. We know what the antecedents of the United States have been in regard to that island. I dwell not upon the Monroe doctrine; I dwell not upon the well-known history and antecedents of the people of Cuba. But when we attempt to show that it was not only our interest, but it was just to our fellow-patriots, we should give them equal rights with their foreign oppressors, we found the National Government instead, siding and abetting against them, in defiance of the laws of 1818, expressly and avowedly made for similar events by the leading patriots of the American Union.

We asked for a recognition of the belligerent rights of that unhappy people. We got together one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the City of New York. We stood upon the justice of our cause. As Republicans we appealed to the President, and to reason and justice, in behalf of the cause which we advocated. Are we tolerated in discussion from the policy of the Administration? Are we allowed to reform the party within the party? No, sir; on the contrary, organized bands of corrupt Custom House Radicals forced themselves into this free assemblage of the people, and by violence and outrage silenced the voice of reason and patriotism. For the first time in my life, gentlemen, I, who for thirty years have spoken at all times and upon all occasions, amidst a people who have been denominated by these men as outlaws and mobocrats, and who was always heard,—sometimes with bitterness, always with prejudice,—but heard at all times, here among those professedly pure people who reverenced law, these vindicators of the liberties of the black race, these advocates of independence of the people, these defenders of Republicanism everywhere, silenced me. I am not allowed to speak. Freedom of speech and constitutional liberty are struck down, and all hopes of a reform of the party within a party lost forever.

REASONS FOR A NEW PARTY.

It is for this reason, fellow-citizens, that, pursuing the customs of our country and the legitimate purposes for which all parties are, or ought to be, formed, for the vindication of great principles, we have called together the patriotic men of the Republican party who have no sympathy with, and who are in opposition to, these extreme measures of this despotism of the Radical Grant conspirators, to meet in Convention on the 1st of May, 1872, in the City of Cincinnati, to organize a party upon which all those who can agree with us in principle can act in union for the salvation of the Republic.

SUCCESS OF THE MAY CONVENTION.

Now, fellow-citizens, a great deal has been said, and the question is often asked, Will the Cincinnati Convention be a success? I know not what other men may think, but for myself those are not the questions which I propose to myself or the people. I ask, is it right? And if it is right, I go for it. I fight for it, and, if need be, I fall for it, if I fight and fall alone. [Cheers.]

Now, of whatever else I may be accused, I have never been accused of fighting under false colors. [Renewed applause.] Whatever I think, or wherever I feel, I am very apt to let those who are interested know what I think and what I feel. I advise do not go to the Cincinnati Convention to advise President Grant or the Philadelphia Convention what to do; for, as poor an opinion as I have of General Grant's capacity, and as much as I detest his character, I do not fight against him only.

AGAINST THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINEE.

I had just as soon vote for Grant as for Morton, as for Cameron, as for Butler, or any other renegade Democrat who may be nominated, or whom it is possible to nominate at the Philadelphia Convention, by the office-holders and corruptionists. If it was a contest simply as to whether Grant or some other Radical Republican should represent that one great party, I should not address you to-day. I should quietly remain in seclusion at home, where I say I could remain the balance of my life, I should utter no voice. But I come here to-day, not because I oppose Grant, or Cameron, or Butler, or Morton, but because I oppose the principles these men represent. Therefore, gentlemen, in the Cincinnati Convention, whatever others may do, I, for one, have burned my ships.

GOES FOR A NOMINATION AT CINCINNATI.

I go for a nomination. I go for a square fight. I don't ask myself whether it is a success. Now, however that may be, one thing I feel in the fullest conviction of all my experience and all my aspirations, that ultimately we must win. [Cheers.] Yes, I am for making this fight this year, for the next four years, or for forty years, for my motto is, "never give up the ship."

Now, gentlemen of Kentucky, while I have imposed upon you a large portion of my political history, I am not so vain, I am not so selfish, as to believe I have monopolized all the patriotism and all the wisdom of that old country. And, while the action of that old Republican party has not been always according to my just views of policy, yet, according to the great principle which underlies our theory of government, that the majority should rule, I accepted in the results, I accepted the fruits of the war, and the issues of the war, and the constitutional amendments as they are. And those imposed upon myself as a duty I think I may consistently urge upon my Democratic friends, and all other Americans of whatever party affiliations,—submission to the inevitable.

ACCEPTING THE ISSUES OF THE WAR.

I think that the American people North and South accepted the issues of the war,—the eternal abolition of slavery, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and in good faith *the equality of all before the law.*

UNION OF PARTIES.

If, then, we agree upon these broad issues of the past, and we agree upon the living issues of the present; that amnesty should be granted; that the whites should be restored to their original equality in the States; that the sovereignty of the States themselves should be preserved; that the Union should be maintained; that the Constitution should be re-established; why may we not all unite in the carrying out of these great principles which are of equal interest to us all?

TAKES NO STEP BACKWARD.

The leading Grant paper, the Louisville *Commercial*, trusts that on this occasion I will not go so far back, or that I will not go far "go back" upon the principles of my past life, but that the Democrats of the State may be able and willing to come up to it. So far from going back, I go forward.

NOTHING LOST.

I say, men of Kentucky, men of the South, you have lost nothing by the overthrow of slavery. The two or three billion of property which you held in slaves by the issues of the war, it is true, has been lost to the masters, but it has been conserved to the community, as laborers, impelled by the higher incentive of self-interest and freedom, they exist in more than their original value; still, in the community, as citizens of the United States, we have gained, in commerce and political power, in the South, two-fifths; instead of having a representation for the blacks, as originally, of three-fifths, we have now the full political power and the full vote of all that population. What remains to be done? The old house has been pulled down. We suffer inconvenience and temporary loss in the readjustment and rebuilding, and the replacement of the materials; but upon the ruins of the past, as so often happens in the providence of God, a better and more permanent structure is being built in its place. Now, for the first time, it is based on the true dignity of labor; now, for the first time, it is based upon universal education, without which all the complicated industries of modern civilization are impossible.

We have left to us the best climate, the larger portion of the best soil of these United States. There remains to us the world-wide products of cotton, tobacco, and rice; and, above all, fellow citizens, there remains a great race which has produced a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Calhoun, a Clay, and other such names as the world is proud of. [Cheers.] We have left the Union of our fathers, the Constitution improved by the elimination of the only great disturbing influence that prevented us from becoming a homogeneous people. A great destiny lies before us.

THE DUTY OF ALL.

Turning our backs upon secession on one side, and centralization on the other, let us educate our whole people, build up great universities of science and of learning, diversify our industries, build our own railroads, manufacture our own wools, hemp, and cottons, and construct our own ships. With proper industry, economy, and loyalty of purpose, there remains to us not only equality, but ascendancy in the Union.

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

Men of the South, if you have sympathy with these, the most profound convictions of my own mind,—if these purposes are wise and patriotic,—these are the purposes and this the patriotism of the Cincinnati Liberal Republicans; and we invite you all to join us in heart and in hand in the performance of the great work which is common to the interests of the whole people.

PERORATION.

Have we faults, let us amend them. Have we elements of weakness in the blacks, let us be magnanimous—they, too, are Southerners. Let us rule them not by intimidation and proscription, but by justice and humanity. I feel your—our humiliation; if we have done wrong, grievously have we suffered for it. Let us retrace our steps; let us be avenged upon our conquerors by forgiving their oppressions and imitating the causes of their success. Not in the battle-field are decided the destinies of modern nations; industry is more than the sword. The honey rests in the sea' carcase. From adversity comes the tried spirit, like gold purified by fire. I would that you could share my aspirations, then would you be persuaded that in the providence of God your cause is not "lost," but gained. [Prolonged applause.]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19.

The most noticeable feature in finances to-day is the rise in the price of gold to 111¼, caused mainly, we believe, by the heavy imports of foreign goods and the consequent active demand for gold to pay duties.

The flow of currency from the West to New York has produced an easier feeling in that money market, and rates of interest are lower, but prices of stocks have not responded to the improved condition and stand at about the same average as they did when money was loaning at the rate of 60@75 per cent per annum.

In the local money market the banks all concur in stating that the supply of loanable capital is growing more scarce, and that the demand for accommodation is increasing. The banks are, as a general rule, accommodating all their regular customers yet but are not taking any outside paper, and consequently there is more of it being offered by brokers in the open market at from 1@1½ per cent per month.

Exchange is scarce and firm, at 80c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks, but most bankers prefer shipping currency to New York to buying exchange at that rate, and a good deal of currency is consequently going to New York every day now.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	116
5-20s of '62	113	113½
5-20s of '64	113½	113¾
5-20s of '65	114	114½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113	113½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113½	114
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113½	114
10-40s		
United States new 5 per cents	111	
United States currency 6s	113½	115½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@98
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Eastern exchange		111¼
Gold exchange		111¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	110½	111¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Gold firm at 111¼@111⅜. Loans from 4 per cent to flat. Clearings, $39,000,000.

Governments strong and ⅛@¼c higher, with an improved demand.

Stocks very strong and active, the great feature being Harlem, which advanced from 118¼ to 129, but closed at 125, and C., C. & I. C., which advanced from 33½ to 35½, on the efforts of bears to cover shorts, which was difficult, owing to the small amount of stock offered. The whole market was firm, and higher prices predicted on the short interest being large and the bulls indisposed to sell at present rates. The remarkable advance in Harlem, due to the favorable prospect of the Vanderbilt rapid transit scheme, and the belief that the road will be built by the Harlem Company. Union Pacific firm at 40. Western Union touched 77, and closed at 76¾. The market closed strong and active.

Money easy at 6@7.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	116½	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '62	114	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	114	U. S. 10-40s	108½
Coupons, '65	114½	New 5s	111½
Coupons, new	113½	Currency 6s	115½
State bonds:			
Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	64
Old Tennessees	67	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	67	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	58		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	92½	St. Paul	63½
W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul preferred	80½
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	78½
Adams Express	97½	Wabash preferred	89
Wells & Fargo Ex	80	Fort Wayne	95½
American Express	73½	Terre Haute	24
United States Ex	74	Terre Haute pfd	55
Pacific Mail	68½	Chicago & Alton	119½
New York Central	99	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	93	Ohio & Mississippi	49½
Erie	61½	C., C. & C.	92
Erie preferred	79	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	124½	Lake Shore	97¼
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	35½
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	138
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	40
Northwestern	82½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Northwestern pfd	95	Union Pacific bonds	92
Rock Island	113	D. L. & Western	109
New Jersey Cent	110½		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,315	3,360	4,131	4,640
Wheat, bu	15,700	31,900	14,996	100,090
Corn, bu	114,835	243,580	37,352	77,307
Oats, bu	34,860	23,830	18,853	4,072
Rye, bu	350	3,621	355	700
Barley, bu	700	2,080	2,037	1,585
Grass seed, lbs	64,144	28,320	70,137	37,409
Flax seed, lbs	47,300			
Broom corn, lbs		22,000	565	16,780
Cured meats, lbs	105,740	33,270	373,682	717,178
Beef, brls	35	29	97	110
Pork, brls	18	62	202	105
Lard, lbs	105,960	28,740	125,430	6,400
Tallow, lbs	12,270	15,260		3,300
Butter, lbs	38,350	33,515	12,620	12,300
Dressed hogs, No	44	11		4
Live hogs, No	9,904	2,735	3,116	2,894
Cattle, No	2,910	5,813	2,299	2,212
Sheep, No	1,136	1,147		1,010
Hides, lbs	161,250	87,530	187,770	112,480
Highwines, brls	319	414	261	427
Wool, lbs	17,667	19,560	38,220	59,610
Potatoes, bu	5,751	3,867	1,947	687
Lumber, m	1,702	1,428	1,319	1,875
Shingles, m	2,120	1,620	3,292	1,758
Lath, m	190	73	116	212
Salt, brls		3,304	857	1,125

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,366 bu oats; 1,162 bu rye; 633 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 5 cars wheat, 145 cars corn, 11 cars oats; also 23,400 bu No. 2 corn by canal. Total (161 cars), 90,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, but the general tone was firm in grain, owing to advices of greater strength in Liverpool and New York. Buyers were not willing, however, to follow the upward movement; hence quietness. Of course, the trading was principally speculative, as the season of navigation has not yet commenced.

Lake freights were quiet and firm. Several shippers were in the market, making inquiries, but took little. The inquiry was altogether for corn to Buffalo, for which 12c was bid, and some said 12½c, holders being quoted at 13½c and 13c. Rates on corn to Oswego are entirely nominal at 18c, and to Ogdensburgh at 20c. One vessel was rechartered for corn to Buffalo at 12½c, and one chartered for corn to Portland on through rate.

Rail freights are nominally unchanged, though it is difficult to understand why one table of rates should be used for business, and another insisted on for publication.

Highwines were quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Sales were 100 brls at 88c.

Provisions were moderately active, and irregular. Mess pork again weakened 5c per brl, owing to a more liberal supply of hogs, and consequent weakness in the price of the animal; but the short interest took hold more freely at the decline, especially for June, and the market rallied toward 1 o'clock, and closed strong, especially on June. Lard was also weak, receding 5c per 100 lbs on seller May, and a shade easier on cash lots, mainly because it is ascertained that the work of "summer" killing is being carried out on a liberal scale. The principal product of this summer killing is lard, and the supply for consumption will be materially increased from this source though the lard will not be available for delivery on "regular" contracts. Meats were again a shade firmer, being in good demand. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11 85; do seller May, $12 00@12 05; do seller June, $12 25; do seller July, $12 40@12 45; do seller August, $12 50@12 55; prime mess, $10 50@10 75. Lard, cash or seller April, $8 47½@8 50; do seller May, $8 60@8 52½; do seller June, $8 65; do seller July, $8 80. Dry salted meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; and 6⅝@6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats, ¼@⅜c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4¾c for shoulders; 6¾@6½c for short ribs; 7¼@7½c for clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8⅜@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $11 90; 500 brls do seller May, at $11 95; 500 brls do at $11 90; 500 brls do at $11 85; 500 brls do seller June, at $12 27½; 500 brls do at $12 25; 250 brls do at $12 20; 250 brls do at $12 07½; 5,250 brls do at $12 05; 250 tcs lard at $8 50; 40 tcs do (butcher's) at $8 37½; 250 tcs do seller May, at $8 55; 500 tcs do at $8 52½; 400 tcs do at $8.50; 250 tcs do seller June, at $8.70; 220,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at $6 02½ per 100 lbs; 400 boxes do at 6⅛c; 300 boxes short clear at 6½c; 15,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 8½c.

Flour was in active demand and strong, especially on good grades of spring extras, which were generally held at a slight advance. Winters and spring superfines are really scarce, and stocks of all grades were scarcely ever so light as now. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville Eagle) at $10.00; 100 brls spring extras (Oak Leaf) at $7.20; 100 brls do (Anoeta) at $7.00; 200 brls do (Uhl's Triumph) at $6.80; 600 brls do (Minn) at $6.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50. Total, 1,000 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $17.75; 10 tons do at $17.50; and 10 tons middlings at $19.00—all on track.

Wheat was less active, at the outside prices of yesterday. Liverpool was early reported stronger, and New York as held 2@3c higher, which made local holders firm, but buyers were not so numerous; hence it was impossible to force an important advance. It would seem that the upward movement in Liverpool is a speculative one, based altogether upon the reports from this market, which may or may not be sustained. The weakest point in the situation is, that other Western markets do not keep up, though reported bare of wheat. It is a curious fact that with 21,118 bu of No. 1 spring in store here (as reported by the Grand Registrar) our local millers should be driven to the necessity of importing No. 1 spring from Milwaukee, as one of them did this morning, to the extent of a boat load of some 10,000 bu, and as others are said to be doing. No. 2 spring was in fair demand and very quiet on cash lots, options being most in demand. Seller May opened at $1.27½; improved to $1.28½; declined ½c, and closed at $1.28½. Seller the month sold at $1.26½@1.26¾; closing at $1.26½. Seller June sold at $1.29½@1.30, and seller July at $1.29½@1.29¾. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.36@1.38, and rejected do at $1.09@1.10. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27; 65,000 bu do at $1.26½; 20,000 bu do at $1.26¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.26½; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring (regular) at $1.20½. Total, 126,000 bu.

Corn was strong and more active, advancing nearly ½c per bu, under the receipts of news that Liverpool had advanced 3d@6d per 480 lbs. The market rather dragged at the improvement, however, owing to the fact that a good number of orders were in from the country to sell corn for July delivery, and these were offered more freely than wanted by buyers. Country holders sold for May delivery as long as that option commanded the premium, but now that July is selling at 2½@2¾c above May, they are transferring their orders, as it costs them nothing to carry their corn in the country, beyond the interest on the selling price of the grain. Seller May receded today from its former position as leading option. It opened at 42c, advanced steadily to 42½c, and closed firm at 42½@42⅝c. Seller the month sold at 40½@41½c; seller May and June at 42@42⅝c; seller June at 43@43⅝c; and seller July at 44@45c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 at 41½c; 20,800 bu do at 41¼c; 55,000 bu do at 41c; 5,000 bu do at 40¾c; 10,000 bu do at 40½c; 22,000 bu do strictly fresh receipts (part to arrive) at 42½c; 2,400 bu do at 43c; 2,000 bu do; 21,600 bu do on track at 43c; 1,200 bu do at 41½c; 1,200 bu on through cars billed from Chicago, at 43c; 20,000 bu do, billed from country points, at 41c; 800 bu rejected on track at 41¼c; 400 bu do at 41c; 5,600 bu No. 2 afloat at 41½c delivered at distillery. Total, 208,000 bu.

Oats were dull and little better than nominal at yesterday's prices, there being no life in the market, though New York was quoted steady, and our receipts were light. Seller the month was quiet at 33@33½c; seller May nominal at 34½@34¾c, and seller June at 32@35½c. Cash sales were reported of 26,200 bu at 33½c; 6,200 bu at 33¾c; 1,200 bu at 33c. Total, 52,400 bu.

Rye was in good shipping demand for car lots, and 1½c higher, but with no inquiry for round lots, either for present or future delivery. Cash sales were 2,400 bu No. 2 regular at 72c. Rejected was nominal at 67c.

Barley was in better demand for shipment, and firmer. We note that numerous orders have been filled recently, among others one cargo for Sheboygan. The market for No. 2 opened to-day at 56c, and advanced to 57c at the close. Seller May is relatively weak, closing to-day at 55c, as the malting demand is expected to have nearly ceased before the close of next month; No. 3 barley is quoted at 52@53c, with not a bushel to be had at any price. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 57c; 6,200 bu do at 56½c; 1,200 bu at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 70c; 600 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 66c. Total, 9,000 bu.

The Green Bay *Advocate* says of the lumber prospects: The lumbermen of the Bay shores have been in the best of humor over the unparalleled cut of logs in the pineries this winter, their worst fears having been that, as other lumbering regions were equally prolific, the market would be overstocked with lumber and the prices so reduced as to take away the profits. But now a new danger threatens, and it is a very serious one too. The snow has gradually melted off until it is nearly all gone; the dry land is absorbing nearly all the moisture and there has been no rise in the streams. The Menominee, Peshtigo, Oconto and Suamico Rivers are all very low, and so far the logs are "hung up." Unless we have very heavy rains, the immense log crop of the winter must remain where it now lies. Meantime the crews of the various mill companies are waiting an opportunity for the drive.

To show the extent of the danger, we will state that the great depth of snow on the head waters of the Menominee has nearly all disappeared, with no perceptible rise in the stream.

The *Daily State Gazette* says: "The prospects of the log drive this spring are becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant so dry a spring has never been known. What snow there was in the woods melted and soaked into the ground, which was as dry as in midsummer, and now the swamps are dry and the roads in as perfect order as they ordinarily are three months later in the season. There will be great difficulty experienced in getting down even half the amount of logs cut last winter, while many old lumbermen give it as their opinion that, with heavy rains even, not a third of the log product can reach the mills this season. This will prove a great disappointment to very many lumbermen in this section who have made large investments in pine timber the past winter, under the expectation of realizing a handsome profit, based on an active prospective demand.

The *Southside* (Va.) *Sentinel* states: The recent bright sunshine weather has greatly improved the appearance of the wheat crop. We noticed some beautiful fields in the Nottoway and Lunenburg Counties, *en route* to Lunenburg Court, Monday. This statement is confirmed by information from various portions of the counties indicated.

The following is from the Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator*: A larger breadth of land has been put down in wheat this year in this locality than in any year for the past ten. We hope for good crops and good prices. When the farmer prospers we all do.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says: Much surplus flour and grain yet remains, and from present indications, not a little will be carried over into the new crop. Indications now point to an early grain harvest. Barley will no doubt be cut prior to the 1st of June, and wheat in favorite localities, by the 20th of June, and the same marketed by the 1st of July. Crop prospects continue to be favorable—a that could be desired by the husbandmen—and without some very unlooked-for catastrophe our surplus will equal the most sanguine expectations of any in the trade. Our friends abroad will please make their calculations accordingly, supplying us freely with all the grain sacks needed, and then tonnage sufficient to convey the wheat to a lucrative market. Much anxiety is now being expressed for fear of a great scarcity of farming hands to secure the wheat crop. This is beginning to be a serious question among farmers.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were moderately active. Wheat was a shade firmer, corn unchanged, oats firmer, provisions dull. The following sales were made at the call: 5,000 bu wheat at $1.26½; 10,000 bu do, seller May, at $1.28½; 25,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.30½; 20,000 bu corn, seller May, at 42½c; 25,000 bu do, seller May and June, at 42½c; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 44½c; 4,000 bu do at 44½c; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at 45½c; 5,000 bu oats, seller May, at 34½c; 30,000 bu do, seller June, at 35½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess Pork, cash	$11.85	
Mess Pork, seller May	12.00	12.02½
Mess Pork, seller June	12.22½	12.27½
Mess Pork, seller July	12.45	12.55
Mess Pork, seller August	12.50	
Lard, cash	8.40	8.55
Lard, seller May	8.45	8.55
Lard, seller June	8.62½	8.67½
Lard, seller July	8.62½	
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.26½	1.27
Wheat, seller May	1.28½	1.28½
Wheat, seller June	1.30½	1.30½
Wheat, seller July	1.30	1.30½
Corn, cash	41½	41½
Corn, seller May	42½	42½
Corn, seller May and June	42½	42½
Corn, seller June	43½	43½
Corn, seller July	44½	44½
Corn, seller August	45½	46
Oats, cash	35½	33½
Oats, seller May	34½	34½
Oats, seller June	35½	35½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19.

BUTTER—The inquiry for this article was of a liberal character, and for all descriptions above common, the market ruled comparatively steady. Common grades are in too liberal supply, and holders seem anxious to realize, even at something of a concession from former rates. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; choice roll, 21@23c; common to fair do, 14@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Remains steady at unchanged prices. The demand is reported good, for the season, and a satisfactory business is doing, at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was again active, and few changes occurred in quotations: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl.

BEANS—In this market there is very little doing, and prices are about nominal. We quote: $1.50@1.75 for common, $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Dealers continue to report a small inquiry, but prices are firm, as follows: Common, at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime green stock, $90.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00 and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Prime goods are extremely scarce, and cannot be bought at any concession from the quoted prices. Low grades are also in light supply, but new cheese will soon make its appearance in the market, and holders are not particularly firm in their views. The following are the ruling prices: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—The market was again weak to-day, and our quotations for Lackawanna is lowered 50c per ton, or to $12.00@12.50. Other descriptions remain nominally unchanged, though a general decline is looked for at an early day. The following are the current rates: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@12.50; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market exhibited a fair degree of activity to-day, and quotations were nominally the same as last noted: Pork barrels $1.25@1.40; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings: $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Trade was dull and prices were easy, with sales at 13@13½c per dozen. The supply is increasing.

FISH—A reasonably active demand existed, and the general market was noted steady. We repeat our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was more active than on either of the preceding days of the week, and prices were firm all around, with an advancing tendency in domestic varieties. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $3.40@3.15; blackberries, 15@15½c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do new Western, 9@9½c; do new Michigan, 10½@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was an active inquiry for oranges, and prices were firmer. Other fruits were also meeting with a fair demand. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@5.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $6.25@6.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported an active demand for nearly all goods in the list, and the general market was firm and steady. The stocks are ample to meet all demands, and orders are being filled with promptness. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; common at 20½@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@29c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard Sugars at 12½@12c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B at 11½@11½c; XC, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@43c; pepper, at 27@28c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—There was a further advance to-day of 50c per ton in pressed timothy, the supply of which is light and not sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Prairie hay is plenty, and remains dull at former rates. We now quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do do, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices rule steady and uniform, as follows: Green city butcher's, 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 15@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The market was again dull at yesterday's quotations—40@65c for common to choice descriptions, and 10@25c per lb for inferior grades.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was active from all quarters, and prices were firm at the following range:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10 @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12	rates

LEATHER—Continues active, there being a large demand from the country trade, and a fair inquiry from local manufacturers. Values were unchanged, the market being exclusively firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@	.40
Country harness	.35@	.37
Line city, ⅌ lb	.40@	.43
Kip, ⅌ lb	.80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	.25@	.30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	.25@	.27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.26
Collar, ⅌ ft	.21@	.23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@	.37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@	.34
Rough upper, damaged	.30@	.33
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@	.36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.33
"B A" sole	.31@	.32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85
Harness	.45@	.46
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.20
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues active and for tin plate, we note an advance of 50c, 2c on pig iron, and ½c on sheet-iron. Copper and wire were steady at unchanged prices. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.50; do roofing, IC, $16.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7c per lb; bdls, 10c net.

NAILS—There is good inquiry from all quarters, and $5.75 rates were well sustained: $5.75 per keg; 8d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $8.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was active and prices ruled firm at the appended range:

Manilla ropes, ⅌ lb	19 @	20
Sisal ropes, ⅌ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	22 @	28
Marline, ⅌ lb		23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb		18
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @	6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	7.00 @	7.50
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50 @	6.00

OILS—Carbon oil was weak, in sympathy with Cleveland, there being free sellers at 23½c. Turpentine was also "off" a little. Other oils were quoted steady at previous rates. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 81@82c.

POTATOES—The demand was largely for Ohio peach-blows, which found ready sale at yesterday's prices. The supply is ample. 60@65c for good Western, and 95c@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peach-blows.

POULTRY—There was only a fair amount of trading in this market to-day for dressed chickens, and prices were easier. We continue to quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, do, ⅌ lb, 18c; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per dozen; small do, $1.25; pigeons, $1.25@1.50 per dozen; live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There was a good demand, and the following is the advertised tariff:

Chicago to	4th Class	*Flour & cornmeal	Grain, in bulk	†Salt & lk. meats
New York	60	120	60	70
Boston	65	130	65	75
Philadelphia and Baltimore	55	110	55	65
Albany, Troy, and Schenectady	55	110	55	65
Montreal and Prescott	55	110	55	65
Toronto	32½	65	32½	37½
Buffalo	32½	65	32½	35
Dunkirk	30	60	30	35
Erie	27½	55	27½	32½
Cleveland	25	50	25	30
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	22½	45	22½	27½
Grand Rapids	20	40	20	
E. Saginaw, Bay City, & Wenona	25	50	25	
Indianapolis	25	50	25	
Cincinnati	25	50	25	
Columbus and Dayton	25	50	25	
Newark, O.	40	80	40	
Wheeling	45	90	45	
Bellaire	40	80	40	
Washington, D. C.	65	130	65	80
Charleston, S. C.	80	160		
Savannah, Ga.	80	160		

*In lots of 50 brls and over. †At owners' risk.

SEEDS—There was less activity in the demand, but the views of dealers were nominally unchanged: Clover at $5.15@5.25 for common to prime, and $6.00@6.25 for mammoth. Millet at 90@$1.00, and Hungarian at $1.00@$1.10. Timothy at $2.35@2.50 for fair to good; $2.60@2.75 for prime to choice.

SALT—We again quote the market active, and quotations are firm, as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—There was the usual inquiry from interior and local dealers, and the market was steady and firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—A liberal inquiry was reported, and the prices given below were being realized:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@65c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The market was weak, and the quotations were generally shaded. We make no change in our list as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@8.50 delivered.

WOOL—The inquiry was of a meagre character, but as yet we make no change in our price list:

Washed, fine, in good condition	80@85c
Washed, medium, in good condition	80@85c
Washed, coarse	80@85c
Unwashed, fine	54@60c
Unwashed, medium	60@65c
Unwashed, coarse	50@55c
Tub-washed, prime condition	70@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 3@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,832	8,407	1,450
Tuesday	2,730	7,308	211
Wednesday	3,275	13,238	1,347
Thursday	2,916	9,904	1,136
Friday	3,222	6,086	1,566
Total	16,975	41,938	5,710
Same time last week	10,633	33,180	3,864
Week before last	11,659	25,844	7,925

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,736	4,084	....
Tuesday	1,363	5,343	522
Wednesday	2,733	6,144	949
Thursday	2,299	8,110	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	9,131	23,681	1,471

CATTLE—There was nothing new to note in the market for this class of stock. A fairly active demand existed, and a liberal business was transacted at substantially yesterday's prices. The receipts were again large, but the market was generally good, and about all really desirable lots were picked up. Sales were reported all the way from $3.00@3.25 for inferior, to $6.65@6.75 for extra, though few sold below $4.50, and not many above $6.25. The larger portion changed hands within the range of $5.00@6.15 for common to choice steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.35
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.90
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.35

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
79	choice shipping steers	1,334	$6 35
36	medium steers	1,187	5 30
20	stock steers	750	3 37½
14	stock steers	827	4 12½
14	stock steers	715	3 50
18	fat smooth steers	1,199	6 00
18	fat smooth steers	1,024	5 40
20	thin stock	1,016	4 60
58	medium steers	1,205	5 65
45	choice steers	1,325	6 15
17	medium steers	1,240	5 65
13	oxen	1,601	4 25
38	good steers	1,254	5 75
80	choice steers	1,409	6 25
11	smooth fleshy steers	1,184	5 75
16	butchers' stock	1,102	5 40
17	butchers' steers	1,150	5 50
20	extra steers	1,532	6 75
18	butchers' steers	1,103	5 25
17	stockers	574	3 75
31	medium steers	1,266	5 85
64	choice steers	1,364	6 10
16	light fleshy steers	1,090	5 45
34	choice steers	1,292	6 00
26	choice steers	1,348	6 15
91	smooth steers	1,188	5 55
130	extra steers	1,487	6 65
141	choice steers	1,348	6 10
60	cows	1,000	4 62½
205	extra steers	1,425	6 75
17	medium steers	1,116	5 35
36	good smooth steers	1,213	5 75
77	good steers	1,280	5 60
18	butchers' stock	1,037	4 60
17	medium steers	1,136	5 00
22	choice steers	1,310	6 15
17	fleshy steers	1,180	5 62½

HOGS—Were in good demand, and were steady at yesterday's prices. The fresh receipts were moderate, but, with the stale hogs, made a supply somewhat in excess of the requirements of the trade. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.15 for inferior; at $4.20@4.25 for common, and at $4.30@4.40 for good to choice. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	309	$4 37½	31	179	$4 20	69	192	$4 30
53	244	4 40	30	254	4 25	52	256	4 25
58	245	4 35	68	179	4 20	125	222	4 35
58	216	4 25	59	290	4 25	56	236	4 35
63	265	4 35	58	196	4 25	58	258	4 32½
94	190	4 25	48	215	4 25	59	241	4 35
55	218	4 25	41	275	4 25	63	241	4 30
68	234	4 25	21	190	4 20	71	254	4 35
56	264	4 20	125	216	4 30	51	250	4 30
30	176	4 20	61	241	4 30	43	234	4 30
60	192	4 30	12	222	3 50	25	283	4 25
49	190	4 20	53	221	4 30	26	210	4 25
53	260	4 15	61	216	4 25	146	195	4 25
60	269	4 25	43	222	4 25	64	207	4 20
51	217	4 25	18	153	4 15	56	164	4 20
40	251	4 25	61	182	4 25	41	351	4 40
56	244	4 32½	60	179	4 25	189	178	4 15
61	257	4 40	58	239	4 20	66	212	4 25
70	283	4 25	64	245	4 25	62	222	4 30
160	220	4 30	49	263	4 25	53	227	4 25
53	252	4 35	61	238	4 25	49	200	4 40
126	189	4 25	63	231	4 30	55	287	4 30
98	184	4 25						

SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet, and values were steady and unchanged. The supply was light, reaching only 1,556 head, and all sold readily at yesterday's prices. We quote common at $5.75@6.25; medium at $6.50@6.75; and good to choice at $7.00@8.00. Extra command $8.25@8.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19.

CARGOES—The market to-day was quiet, and prices were nominally the same as noted since the opening of the week. A shingles were held at $3.12½@3.25, and lath at $3.50 per 1,000, afloat. We note a sale of 50,000 feet selects, from Pentwater, at $30.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The movement in this branch of the market was a moderately large one, and, if anything, prices ruled a shade firmer. The stocks are considerably reduced. Hardwood lumber was less active. We quote as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@25.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	30.00@40.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Trade was quiet, with sales all the way from $3.12½@3.37½ per 1,000. No. 1s were dull.

A or Star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@27s; winter wheat, 11s 7d; spring wheat, 10s 9d@11s 1d; white, 11s 6d@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 41s.

Receipts last three days, 7,500 qrs wheat, 5,000 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 26s 6d@27s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 8d; spring wheat, 10s 10d@11s 3d; white wheat, 11s 9d@12s.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, April 19—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92½; account, 93; bonds '62, 90½; '65, 91½; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, April 19—Rents 55f 30c. Specie in Bank of France increased 6,500,000f.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—Evening.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling upland, 11½@11¼d; Orleans, 11¾@11½d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

White wheat, 11s 9d@12s; red spring, 10s 10d@11s 3d; red winter, 11s 8d. Receipts of wheat past three days 8,000 qrs., American, 5,000 qrs. Flour, 26s 6d@27s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Cheese, 63s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 1,200, making 8,900 for the week, against 6,300 one week ago. The market shows just a little weakness, without much decline, all selling. Weather favorable again. Stock sold at 11½@13½c, mostly 12@13c. One car fat still-fed Ohio bulls, av 1,350 lbs gross, at 6½c alive; 3 cars good 8 cwt Ohio steers at 12½@13½c; 8 cars Illinois, av 7½ cwt, at 12c. Cattle intended for next Monday were rushed forward and sold to-day.

Sheep—Received, 3,500 to-day and 13,000 this week, against 7,800 one week ago. There is no easing up in the prices, sheared selling at 7@8½c, and wool at 8½c for poor 78-lbs. Indiana to 11c for 2 cars Ohio, 113 lbs., 11½c for 1 car, 105 lbs. Market very strong. Jersey lambs scarce, and sell at $6 to $7 for poor, up to $9.00 for good.

Hogs—Received, 2,500 to-day, and 26,100 this week, against 20,700 one week ago. Market unchanged, save rather harder to get 5½@6½c of yesterday.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—There is little change to observe in the features of the market. Jobbers are doing a good business at steady prices, but trade is rather quiet with commission houses. Printing-cloths are very scarce and high. Prints are consequently in good request at from 11½c to 13c, as to style and make, the latter an extreme only obtainable for best. Dolly Varden patterns in percales, lawns, and ginghams, in good request at uniform rates. Worsted dress goods also in steady request. Brown sheetings and shirtings in steady demand at 15c for Appleton's Atlantic A; 14½c for Continental A; 14c for Longley, 13c for Lyman C and Atlantic D, 10½c for Bedford R. Wide sheetings firm at 35c for Monadnock, 9-4; 37½c for do, 10-4; 45c for Pequot, 9-4; 50c for do, 10-4; 42½c for Monadnock, 10-4 bleached do; 50c for 12-4 do; 50c for Pepperell, 9-4 do; 55c for 10-4 do; 14c for Thorndike B; 16½c for White Rock muslins; 2@6 for Wamsutta do, and 22@23½c for New York Mills.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 697 head, making the totals for the week beginning with Sunday 7,561, or 445 cars against 334 last week. The market closed firm, everything being sold and prices fully maintained. Sales of 581 Illinois steers, av. 1,009 to 1,427 lbs, at $6.00@7.15; 27 Missouri oxen, av. 1,658 lbs, at $6.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 200 head, making the total for the week 5,600, against 11,233 last week. Market bare and nothing doing.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head, making the supply for the week 11,000, against 13,400 last week. Nothing on the market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firmer; XX spring, $6 10@6.75. Wheat in good demand; No. 1, $1.36½; No. 2, $1.27¾. Oats firm; No. 2, 33½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 41c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.12½. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 4c. Short ribs, 6¼c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Market generally firm, with a fair inquiry. Wheat—Sales 7,800 bu at $1.90 for white Michigan; $1.45 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. Corn—Sales of 12 cars at 60, 60½, and 61c in store; 60c on track.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 19.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, $6 35@6.85; common to good, $6.90@7.35; good to choice, $7.15@9.00; white wheat Western extra, $8.15@9.25; extra Ohio, $7.15@9.00; St. Louis, $7.75@11.00. Rye flour firmer, $4.10@5.65. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.70. Wheat in moderate demand and higher; receipts, 7,000 bu; winter red Western, $1.70@1.77; extra choice white Western, $2.04½. Rye dull; Western, 87@88c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 30,000 bu; old and new Western mixed, 72@73c; yellow, 72½@73c; white, 74c. Oats more active; receipts, 24,000 bu; Western, 50@51c; Ohio, 52@54c.

EGGS—Receipts large; Western, 21@21½c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8½@8½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 55@65c. Rice, dull at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@12½c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 62@62½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy; new mess pork, $13.25@13.35; prime, $11.00; new prime mess, $12.40@12.75; mess for June, $13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 4½@5½c; middles firmer; long clear, 7@7½c; short clear, 7½c; short rib, 7½c. Lard heavy and easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@9½c; kettle, 9½@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; new, 33@35c.

CHEESE—Dull; 13@18c.

WHISKEY—In fair demand; wood, 88c; iron, 88½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, business small. Wheat dull; amber, $1.90. Rye, 90c. Corn less active; yellow, ...; Western, 67c. Oats ...; white, 55@58c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.25@13.50; sugar-cured hams, 9@12½c; shoulders, 4½c. Lard, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm. Wheat firm, with no sales. Corn steady; mixed Western, 65c. Oats steady; Western, 55c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; No. 1 red winter held at $1.71; No. 2, $1.60@1.61. Corn quiet and steady at 53c. Oats steady at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined at 20@20½c for car lots; 21@22c for trade lots.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7.70@7.85. Corn steady at 48@49c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Oats steady at 43@45c. Barley steady; spring, 60@70c; fall, 70@80c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 15c.

BUTTER—In good demand at 19@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; city packed, offered at $13.00; seller June and Louisville packed at $12.25, same option, delivered at Louisville. Lard dull and drooping; steam held at 8½@8½c; kettle offered at 8½@8½c; no sales. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; some inquiry for clear rib and clear; they are held at 6½@6½c; shoulders salable at 4c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders, 4½@5c; sides, 6½@6½c; clear rib 6½@7c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.20@4.50; receipts, 2,900.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, and higher; 84c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—TOBACCO—Active; lugs, 7@7½c; low to medium leaf, 8@13c.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active; extra family, $7.00. Grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and little doing in round lots; offerings were made, but no buyers. Mess pork in round lots held at $12.50; small sales at $13.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7½c; bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c for round lots loose. Sugar-cured hams, 11@12c. Lard, tierces, 8½@9c; kegs, 9½@10c; orders filled ½c higher.

WHISKEY—Steady at 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX winter, $7.25@7.75; XXX, $8.00@8.40. Wheat only sample lots on market; prices irregular. Corn steady; No. 2 41@41½c. Oats firm; No. 2 38c. Barley firm; No. 2, 58c. Rye neglected.

WHISKEY—Better at 83½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00. Dry salt meat quiet; loose shoulders, heavy average, 4c. Bacon dull; order lots, 5, 7, and 7½c; round lots not salable at over 4½, 6½, and 7c. Lard better at 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@5.50.

CATTLE—Firm at 3½@6½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, active and 2@3c higher; amber Michigan, $1.71@1.72; No. 1 red, $1.75; No. 2 red, $1.66@1.67. Corn firm and 1c higher; high mixed, 48½@49½c; low mixed, 48½@49c. Oats dull and unchanged; yellow, 49½.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $12.75. Lard firmer at 8½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........April 19.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 30 bu fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 m shingles, 40 cords wood, 10 pkgs fish.
Schr Ithaca, Pentwater, 120 m lumber.
Schr Trader, Calumet, 15 yards sand.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, South Haven, 62 cords wood.
Schr Dresden, Manitowoc, 30 cords wood, 35½ m brick.
Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, 35 cords wood.
Scow Champion, Kenosha, 40 yards sand.

CLEARED..........April 19.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 400 green hides, 50 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Packard's Pier, light.
Bark Churubusco, Port Au Barque, 100 bu corn, 100 bu oats.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Ludington, light.
Schr J. Dresden, Pentwater, light.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, light.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Fisher, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Raleigh, White Lake, light.
Schr S. D. Shepard, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Island City, Sheboygan, 3,200 bu barley.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, light.
Schr Emma, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Jessie, Wooley's Pier, light.
Schr Trader, Calumet, light.
Schr Mishnot, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, sundries.
Scow Champion, Kenosha, light.
Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, light.

Miscellaneous Items.

OUR RIVER FLEET.—The following are the appointments of masters of tugs engaged in the towing service in our harbor for the season of 1872:

Geo. W. Wood, Captain Wm. Crawford.
J. A. Crawford, Captain Bartley O'Brien.
A. B. Ward, Captain Frank S. Butler.
A. Mosher, Captain Richard Brewer.
D. L. Babcock, Captain A. Johnson.
Little Giant, Captain John Morrison.
A. Miller, Captain Elliott P. Learned.
L. B. Johnson, Captain Fay Nyman.
Louie Dole, Captain C. Quacenbush.
Benj. Drake, Captain B. Brewer.
M. F. Harrison, Captain George McDonald.
Union, Captain C. Mahoney.
Tom Brown, Captain J. Sweeney.
Oriole, Captain George Jewett.
R. Prindiville, Captain J. Everell.
A. A. Eustaphiere, Captain C. Holland.
Monitor, Captain Dick Terrell.
A. Burton, Captain J. Foley.
R. Tarrant, Captain J. McGinn.
Wm. L. Ewing, Captain A. McGuire.
Red Jacket, Captain J. Barry.
M. Shields, Captain Chas. Roach.
A. L. Smith, Captain C. Johnson.
Mary McLane, Captain Alex. Quinn.
E. S. Butler, Captain E. Van Dalson.
E. Van Dalson, Captain Wm. Hammond.
Home, Captain V. Myers.
O. B. Green, Captain W. Kelly.
Martin Green, Captain E. Napier.
Diamond, Captain S. Green.
Preston Brierly, Captain —. Chandler.
J. T. Hayden, Captain M. Driscoll.
Constitution, Captain J. Hickman.
Ada Allen, Captain Chas. Sweizer.
Success, Captain J. Tierney.
Brothers, Captain T. Ferris.
W. H. Wood, Captain T. McGinn.
Satisfaction, Captain E. King.
Black Ball No 2, Captain J. Joyce.
Rebel, Captain R. Teet.
J. L. Higgie, Captain S. Drew.
Willie Brown, Captain F. Hogan.

The tugs Campbell and Hunter, which last season were engaged in the towing service in our harbor, have gone to Muskegon.

FROM THE EAST SHORE.—A special to the *Tribune*, last evening, from Montague, Mich., says: "White Lake is open to navigation, with eight feet six inches of water on the bar."

PAINTING.—Several of the first-class propellers moored in our harbor are being painted inside and out, and receiving new furniture.

LAUNCH.—The schr Kate L Bruce was launched at Manitowoc on Tuesday last. The following are her dimensions: Length of keel, 143 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet, and measures 330 tons new style. She is owned by Captain Charles M. Lingreen, of Chicago.

LOUISA MEEKER.—This is the name of a fine schooner which is to leave the stocks at Manitowoc to-day. Her owner is Captain Lingren, of this city, and she will have a carrying capacity of 23,000 bushels of corn.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The following notice has been received at this office from the Treasury Department:

"Notice is hereby given that a steam fog-whistle has been established at Thunder Bay Island light station, Lake Huron.

"During thick and foggy weather the signal will be sounded as follows:

"A blast of 8 seconds, followed by an interval of 10 seconds; then a blast of 3 seconds, followed by an interval of 40 seconds; alternating in this manner every minute.

"Should the steam fog-signal be out of repair, the fog-bell heretofore in use will be sounded."

—The scow Annie, has arrived at Sandusky, from Port Huron.

—Assistance has been sent to the barge Kane at Rondeau.

—Harbormaster Steele, is still engaged in raising the sunken scows in our harbor.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of yesterday says: "Lumber freights rule at $2.25 from Muskegon and Grand Haven, $2.50 from White Lake, and $2.50@2.75 from Pere Marquette. All these points are on the Michigan shore of this lake. Few charters are reported. From Collins' Inlet, Georgian Bay, $1.50 is paid.

—At Detroit, the *Post*, of Wednesday, says: "There is very little doing in this respect, and prices are altogether nominal. Grain freights are hardly spoken of, and this will be the case until our modest bulls let wheat down to a modest price, which will induce buyers from abroad to come here for their supplies. We quote wheat to Oswego nominal at 13c. The barge F. A. Morse, which arrived here yesterday, has been chartered to carry iron ore between Marquette and Cleveland at $2.25 per ton, all season, with the reservation of two trips, if desired."

—The following charters have been made at Port Huron: Schooner E. M. Carrington, plaster, from Alabaster to Detroit; freight, $1.25 per ton. Scow Uncle Sam, staves, to Sandusky, at $5 per m.

—The steamer B. F. Ferris attempted to get into Port Clinton on Tuesday, but was unable to do so on account of the low stage of water on the bar. The passengers and freight were landed in the small boats.

—During the snow storm on Monday afternoon, the schooner L. W. Perry, loaded with lumber for Cleveland was driven ashore at Sandusky Peninsula. She was lightened off, and at last accounts was safe in Sandusky Bay. About the same time the scow Juno, with coal from Cleveland to Port Huron, went ashore in the above locality. She lost about twenty tons of her deck load, and is reported full of water and a tilt on the beach.

—We are informed by Captain Heath, who is setting the buoys and stakes in the bay, that there are eleven feet of water in the channel on the average. At the shallowest place there are ten feet, and on the bar at Cedar Point the depth is fully eleven feet.—*Sandusky Register, April 18.*

TRANSFER.—The propeller Arizona, owned heretofore by F. B. Gardner & Co., of Chicago, has been purchased by the Atlantic, Duluth & Pacific Line, and will ply between Chicago and the Lower Lake ports. She is a large fine boat and new, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The consideration was $75,000.

THE ICE AT ESCANABA.—The *Tribune* says that at no place between that port and Peninsula Point is the ice more than three feet thick, and only six miles from there is clear water. The schr Anna Graham came from Sheboygan to Squaw Island last Saturday.

SAGINAW RIVER.—The stakes that mark the channel at the mouth of the river were on Monday being repaired, and would be reset in a day or two.

ICE AT OSWEGO.—Saturday afternoon two vessels appeared in sight, distant about five miles up the lake and about three miles from shore, both bowling along finely, with a fair prospect of reaching the harbor before the ice, which was rapidly returning from the north shore, closed in. When the foremost one—the schooner Mary Taylor had reached a point within 500 feet of the west pier, the ice stopped her and held her until 9 o'clock this morning, when she was released by the tug Major Dana, and towed to the Continental Elevator, where she will discharge her cargo of peas.

The other, which proved to be the Antelope, finding it impossible to make headway against the ice which had floated in ahead, and the channel through which she had passed closed up, hove to and let go both her anchors, about one-fourth of a mile abreast of the pier. She now lies there walled in firmly. The Antelope is loaded with barley. Both these vessels left Coburg Friday night.

Another vessel hove in sight this morning about north by west from the light-house, and distant about ten miles. She is coquetting with the ice, with a fair prospect of continuing the flirtation for some time, unless the wind veers around to the south.—*Oswego Palladium, 15th.*

DETROIT NOTES.—The *Tribune* of Thursday contains the following items:

"The schooner F. A. Morse has arrived at this port. She is *en route* to Marquette, having been chartered to ply between that port and Cleveland, and freights are at $2.25 per ton for the season, reserving two trips to ply elsewhere, if thus disposed.

"W. E. Warriner received a despatch last night from Alpena, stating that the Wenona was stuck in solid ice eighteen inches thick, and that it would be a week before anything could get through. The despatch added that the Wenona would take off all her light freight on the ice and leave for Detroit to-day.

"The bark Cambridge, a Detroit vessel, laden with brick, arrived in the Detroit River on Wednesday in tow of the tug George Hand, from Toledo, and on reaching Gross Isle, was run aground, and assistance had necessarily to be sent for at Detroit. This morning the Tug Association sent two of their steamers, the Urania and Favorite to her relief.

"The schooner Traveller, which some years since was built at Ashtabula, and for some time owned at this port, has been sold to Milwaukee parties and is now on the way to that point. She arrived here yesterday with coal. The price paid for her was $7,000. She is yet in a good state of preservation and a profitable carrier.

"At Tawas there was yesterday a large quantity of ice, some of it three feet thick. The propeller Benton arrived there in the afternoon. The Wenona arrived at Au Sable at 9 a. m. The weather was fair, and wind light from the southwest. At Port Hope the weather was clear, the lake clear of ice, and the thermometer at 50.

"The clipper yacht schooner Bobolink, of Toronto, has arrived at Windsor, and is awaiting orders. She lay up at Chatham during the winter, and has just been fitted out. She has an excellent model, and is said to be a fleet sailor.

"A number of our lake captains have this spring retired from seafaring, and chosen other occupations. Not a few have struck for farms in the interior of the State, as preferable to sailing for wages from which few derive more than a bare living."

TIMBER CARRIERS WANTED.—A good inquiry exists for vessels to freight timber from the shore of Lake Erie, Saginaw River and Bay, and the Georgian Bay. There are but few vessels adapted to the business in commission, owing to the limited tonnage produced the past year or two. The timber business has largely increased of late years. Much of the timber is shipped to Montreal and Quebec, thence transferred to timber traders and conveyed across the Atlantic. The kind of timber thus so extensively exported is principally the white oak, of which Michigan furnishes a superior quality.

—Boston is to derive new and larger supplies of water from the Sudbury River, via Farm Pond in Framingham.

—Francis J. Clifford, his father, and sister, were sentenced to the Penitentiary, about two years ago for arson at St. Catharines, Ont. The father died last fall, the chief witness has become insane, and the brother and sister are, it is said, to be pardoned.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopic Views.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 300 West Randolph-st., publish, and have the largest line of Views of Europe and America in the West. We also publish the famous "COMBINATION VIEWS," and Barnard's "Artistic" Views of the Ruins; also New Chicago. Strangers can take the Randolph st. or Madison-st. cars, and get off at Carpenter-st. Remove to 335 West Madison-st., May 1.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana, Mo., Short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ║ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*7:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:00 a m

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*9:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:35 p m
Momence Accommodation	4:00 p m	9:50 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:50 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*9:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Sixteenth-st., and Canal-st. Stations. All trains stop at Sixteenth-st.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:45 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*3:45 p m
Freeport Express	*3:15 p m	*8:50 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*1:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*7:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*3:30 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:30 p m	*6:55 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change in Sunday trains. Chicago days excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*8:15 a m	*8:55 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:15 a m	*8:55 p m
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Springfield Express	*8:15 a m	*8:55 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p m	*6:50 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m

Hyde Park and Oak Woods.

*Sundays excepted. †On Saturday the train will be run to ... On Saturday this train will run to ... night.

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Saturday Morning, April 20, 1872.

THE ROPES OF THE SOUTH.

The following resolution of the New York Grant meeting expresses a very common objection of the Impartialist, and is hotlown in a "one-man power" to the formation of a Liberal Republican party, which shall be led by deliberative statesmen:

4. That Republicans elected to office mainly by those who sacrificed the Union at the South and at the North, and embarrassed its defenders, would inevitably become serviceable to the powers that sustained them, like those Northern Presidents who were chosen by the South and did its bidding better than its own statesmen.

At the time that Northern Presidents were dangerous because serviceable to Southern interests, the leading question before the country was Slavery,—an exclusively Southern institution,—an which the North and South were first religiously, then politically, and at last physically, at war. There is now no difference of institutions or political ideas whatever upon which the North and South, as sections, can be at war with each other, unless the fact that the South was once in rebellion is to be made a ground of perpetual animosity. If there is anybody who believes that any such animosity ought to be perpetuated indefinitely, we part company with him. We do not. We hold that the appropriate time has now fully come when neither the law, nor its administrators, nor political parties, ought to keep alive any distinction whatever growing out of Slavery, the Rebellion, or Reconstruction; and in this belief we have the concurrence of the Republican party of Illinois as expressed in its last platform. These distinctions have already been maintained two or three years too long, and the Southern States] have suffered in their productive industries and social progress in consequence of them. It is now our duty to see our political equals in all American citizens, and to act out what we see. If the Southern State of Mississippi or Tennessee, under a full and free vote for all, chooses to elect James Longstreet, or Frederick Douglass, or John Morrissey to the United States Senate, let him take his seat, with whatever influence his past record and his future course may entitle him to. Let him stand on an exact political level with any other ex-Rebel, or mulatto, or prize-fighter who may be there. We have got to come to this at some time, and why not now? If this is a sound policy, and nobody but Democrats advocate it, it will ultimately bring the Democratic party, as such, into power; for, in the long run, sound and wise policies can conquer mere and foolish ones, whoever advocates them.

Shall we Republicans, therefore, try to resist and defeat sound and inevitable policies which, sooner or later, must prevail?—or shall we, by taking the lead in them, deserve and receive the credit of them? The admission of ex-Rebels to equal rights with Unionists is conceded, by all, to be inevitable at some time. Why not do it in such a way as, in the very act of doing it, to disband all political parties formed on the issues of Slavery and the War, and have a general reorganization of parties, rather than oppose the rising tide until it floats the original Democratic party into power?

We want statesmen for the next four years who will be in the highest and purest sense serviceable to the South. We want to check the spoliation of the tax-payers and stop the further distress of the country. We want in every Southern man and woman, irrespective of the past, to lift up their heads again in the full dignity of Americans who have an interest and pride in taking part in the Government of the country. We want them interested in our politics, and we desire that the sullenness and gloom which naturally follow defeat in spirited minds may be merged in a common unity of patriotic brotherhood. This is their right, and it is our duty and interest to give it them.

How, then, can Northern Presidents become dangerously or unwisely serviceable to the South in her present prostrate and humiliated condition? Can they restore Slavery? No! Can they deprive the negro of the ballot, the only protection any freeman needs? Of course not. They can, however, prevent the South from always being what it now is, the Ireland of politics. They can prevent the transient passion of revenge, which always remains to the vanquished, from maturing into an eternal sentiment of malice, which no reforms can afterward eradicate and no kindness remove. It is without the least misgivings, therefore, that we learn that the Southern people look with earnest hope to the Cincinnati Convention. Hope is now just what they need. "We are saved by hope." No political cruelty could be greater than to keep twelve millions of people indefinitely without hope. They hope [illegible] of intelligent players to their [illegible] in some respectable proportion to the non-tax-paying and ignorant class. They hope to stop swindling and revive industry. But they do not hope to revive Slavery, to disfranchise the negro, to repudiate the debt, to secede, or to do any other harm. Nobody believes that they do. Let them hope, therefore; for hope is energy, energy is thrift, and their thrift and freedom are ours.

KILLING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is one of those newspapers which would like to keep the Democratic party sufficiently alive to answer the purposes of a hobgoblin. To keep on killing the Democracy for the next ten years would suit its ideas of the fitness of things; but to have its old antagonist actually dead is really carrying a joke too far. So the *Journal*, whose compliments to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S "dexterity" are hereby acknowledged and reciprocated, says:

Now, the Democratic party *is* practically dead, unless some such movement as that in which it is a part can regain possession of the confidence of the people and command power for ends in its own name. The Democracy must continue going through the [illegible] they have done for the past few years, [illegible] rely on leaders. And yet, so far as asking any impression upon the policy of the country is concerned, it would be a dead party. We have not been premature in proclaiming it dead. It has not exhibited any real or fresh vitality for several years. In the ordinary course of things, if the seeming vitality there was in it was simply the ebbing away of its old life. But now in step the CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other elements and ask to give it a new lease.

What is the evidence which the Albany *Evening Journal* requires of the death of a party? Must the Democratic party be considered a living organization until each member of it dies and is put under the ground?—or is there any other evidence of the death of a political organization necessary than that it ceases to nominate a National ticket at a Presidential election? The Albany *Evening Journal* ought to know, by this time, when a party gives up its life, the venerable founder of that paper having gone mourner to the tomb of the old Federal party, the Anti-Masonic party, the Whig party, the American party, and the Abolition party. The Democratic party is the only party which has given up the ghost without finding the Albany *Journal* among its orphans.

The coming Presidential election the Democratic party, it is understood, will make no nominations for President or Vice President, leaving its members free to vote for the nominees of the Philadelphia or Cincinnati Convention, and this the Albany *Evening Journal* declares is a resurrection of the Democratic party! When the Whig party, some years ago, ceased to make nominations, did it thereby gain a new lease of life? or was it forever ended? The truth is, the Republican party has so established its principles that no opposition to those principles can or has been for success. The [illegible] of the country have thrown the [illegible] General Grant's re-election propose to acquiesce in the anti-slavery policy, as set forth in the three great amendments to the Constitution: 1. That Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited. 2. That the Rebel debt is void, the National debt shall not be questioned, and slave property should not be paid for. 3. That every citizen, white and black, shall have a vote in all elections. Having embraced these three fundamental doctrines, what is it that they reject? Is it the right and power of the General Government to invade a State in time of peace, overturn its Government, set aside its laws, prescribe who shall be its officers, declare martial law, arrest, try, and execute the citizens? That is not Republican doctrine, and never has been; and it is in part because such dangerous usurpation has been attempted in the name of the Republican party that there is to be a Convention at Cincinnati. Is it that they are opposed to the practice of giving to United States Marshals the power to arrest the judges of election on election-day, and to compel private citizens to aid in effecting the arrest? That is not, and never has been, a part of the Republican doctrine. Is it that they are generally opposed to the existing tariff? No syllable can be found in the Republican National Platform which requires anybody to believe in or indorse the present tariff. Is it that the public service is made systematically a pension list for imbecility and chicanery? When was this kind of Civil Service fastened upon the Republican party creed? It is in part because the only hope of reforming this abuse is in a change of [illegible] to administer the Government that there is to be a Convention at Cincinnati.

The organization of a Reform party at Cincinnati will no more be a resurrection of the Democratic party than it was a revival of the Whig party when Trumbull, Palmer, Geary, Boutwell, Banks, Hale, Hamlin, Fremont, Hickman, Forney, and other leaders of the Republican party, left the Democracy and united with Whigs and Abolitionists to overthrow a corrupt and usurping slave oligarchy. The policy of the Republican party having been engrafted upon the pages of the Constitution, the Cincinnati Convention will appeal confidently to the whole people, of whatever party, to deliver the Government into the hands of those who will administer it respectably, decently, and responsibly.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The latest news from Europe indicates a renewal of the trouble between France and Germany, growing out of the reorganization of the French army by M. Thiers. The details of this reorganization are upon a scale of magnitude which is remarkable, considering the military exhaustion of France and the crippling of her resources, and, if thoroughly carried out, must draft a large proportion of the able-bodied young men of the nation into the ranks. The country, according to this scheme, will be divided into twelve military districts, each of which is to furnish a *corps d'armee*, numbering in the aggregate 1,200,000 men, with 2,700 pieces of artillery,—a force which the German strategists calculate will be increased to 2,000,000. At present, the Germans can put into the field but 1,250,000 men and 1,900 pieces of artillery, and, on the German plan of organization, it will take until 1880 to reach the French maximum. The fact not only seems to have given offence in Germany, but the spirit with which it has been promulgated has added to the offence. Thiers felicitating the French people on the prospects of the speedy re-establishment of their shattered military system, the boasts of the superiority of French arms, cannon, and defences, the studied attempt to excite prejudices against Bismarck's policy with reference to the Roman Catholic influence in affairs of State, and the emphasis with which M. Thiers dwells upon every fact connected with the military rehabilitation of France, are part and parcel of the causes of offence which are thrust into the face of Germany by M. Thiers, accompanied by a question which contains the very essence of bluster: "Why should an army, which ought to have conquered yesterday, and which is sure to conquer to-morrow, be left to smart under the sense of unmerited defeat?"

The question makes the old vaunt of superiority which has been always peculiarly unpalatable to the Germans and all neighboring nations, and grows out of the normal enmity which exists between the two nations, apart from any distinctive cause of difference between them. But what, under ordinary circumstances, is only a boast, is now a threat, and, as long as the Great Powers of Europe maintain their position by immense standing armies rather than by international arbitration, Germany, undoubtedly, has the right to protect herself from any prospective dangers growing out of such a threat. Germany is the victor, and has imposed terms upon France which have not yet been fully satisfied. Germany holds the mortgage, and the mortgagor has no right to prejudice the claim by preparing for war under the ruins of a prostrated nation to make peace. Germany knows, as well as the rest of the world, that such an armament means vengeance, and the repudiation of the claims when they fall due.

To offset this, it is reported that Bismarck has sent his ultimatum to France by Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, and demanded that the army shall be reduced to 225,000 men, and the military estimates correspondingly diminished, or the German troops will reoccupy France, establish a Government, and make war if it becomes necessary. If it be true that Bismarck has made this ultimatum, he has displayed his forethought. In his movements he always anticipates his antagonist, and always strikes first. Both his military and civil strategy is comprehensive and far-reaching, never looking to immediate contingencies, but to distant results, which make the immediate contingencies impossible. There is no present danger in the reorganization of the French army. That army is still on paper. It will require a long time to establish it, and, when established, it will take a still longer time to mature it and make it available for active service. For years, it will be an army of recruits, and, although it should double the numbers of the German army, still it must oppose recruits, with no other impulse than French ideas of revenge, to matured and seasoned veterans, conscious of their strength, and flushed with the most remarkable series of victories ever known in the history of the world. But Bismarck's policy looks further than the immediate dangers of the present. It includes them, but it also makes a guarantee for the future, and both these conditions Germany is now in the position not only to demand, but to exact.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY ON THE AMERICAN "CASE."

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, has contributed to the New York *Independent* a very thorough review of the American case in the Alabama claims question, in which he distinctly repudiates the absurd and mischievous doctrine of indirect damages, which was inserted in the case by Mr. Bancroft Davis. The principal points of his argument against them are, that the universal sentiment of the English people was against the indirect claims, both before and after the publication of the American case; that there was no allusion to these claims by the Commissioners on either side, and no expectation of trouble from them; that there is no evidence in the British case that there was any apprehension that these claims would be pressed; and that the repeated use of the words "amicable settlement" in the negotiations precluded the presumption that indirect claims would be considered. President Woolsey, in commencing his review of the "case," says:

> There are some persons, doubtless, who think that the "enhanced payment of insurance," and the loss by a "transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag," especially the first, may be estimated in money; but there are few, I apprehend, who do not talk almost with derision of the claim for damages on account of "the prolongation of the war," and for "the accession of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion." We believe these matters have been disposed of, as far as the mind of the public is concerned; and that the great majority of thinking persons, including all politicians, except those, if there be any such, who desire to fish in troubled water, would be glad to see these indirect claims thrown overboard as useless and worthless freight on the ship of State sailing on toward an amicable settlement. We hope that already preparation s have been made for such a consummation; but, if they have not been, we would unite with thousands of other citizens in urging the Government that no pride of consistency, no conviction even of the justice of such claims, may prevent the strong opinion, or we think it to be, of the people from being carried out. The money is nothing. No one has expected that such will ever come into the Treasury from this source. The cry on all sides is: Speedy settlement, the establishment of the principle of arbitration, and the prevention of peace, good-will between the English-speaking nations.

Such a forcible statement of both public and private opinion as this ought to have an immediate effect at Washington, where special pains have been taken to convey the impression that President Woolsey was in favor of enforcing Mr. Davis' foolish ideas. Both his name and his authority have been frequently used in favor of pressing the indirect claims, and now that he has stated his position in the most positive manner, and has conclusively shown the folly of these claims, it will be only exercising simple common sense for the Administration to change its policy,—if it has any. If it has not, it is high time that some policy was enunciated before the simple equities of the case are imperilled to gratify Mr. Bancroft Davis' ideas of smart attorneyship. The persistence in this untenable demand is working harm to the entire country and affecting our interests abroad. If the Government has any regard for its own interests, if it has any regard for the self respect of the American people, if it has any sincerity in making the direct claims for damage, it will at once withdraw these obnoxious claims, and allow the arbitration to proceed without prejudice of any kind.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is discontented and unhappy. When the Chicago Relief bill was before the Senate, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, [illegible] this bill passes, what is to become of the iron and woodwork manufacturers of Ohio?" The *Gazette* resents the passage of the bill in the following spiteful paragraph:

> THE RELIEF.—It is announced that the Chicago Ready Relief bill, all joiner work that may be used in building, such as flooring, sash, doors, blinds, mantels, cornices, window and door frames, and every article of manufactured lumber that can be used in building, are omitted in the drawback of duties; consequently, Chicago manufacturers of all these things are in a panic. Their mission is ended until Chicago shall be rebuilt. Meanwhile they can move to Canada, where they can get the rough lumber about a thunderclaper, and can run their factories at as much as one-third more cost. Thus Chicago rebuilding sacrifices Chicago industries, and pours a stream of money abroad to invigorate those of Canada. And then Congress is to raise the tribute now that devoured her own litter.

Chicago manufacturers are in no manner of a panic. Where there was one establishment before the fire, there are now two, and in many branches half a dozen. The Chicago sash, door, and planing mills are doing more business for buildings outside of the burned district than was ever done here before. Had these mills been allowed, as they ought to have been, free lumber, they could compete with any manufacturer in Canada or elsewhere. No one in Chicago thinks any more of moving to Canada than he does of going to Cincinnati. If our iron foundries had free iron and steel, this would be the greatest iron manufacturing place in the country. As it is, the pressing demand for work of all kinds in this city and the surrounding States renders manufactures of every description in this city not only exceedingly active, but prosperous. All that manufacturers here and elsewhere need is untaxed raw material.

The trouble with the Cincinnati and St. Louis people is, that, in their ignorance of the energies of our people, they supposed that Chicago would have to be rebuilt of iron and woodwork and all other materials from the manufacturers of those cities, when in fact we have so increased our shops and mills that we are able, not only to rebuild the burnt district, but to build an additional area equally large, without any extraordinary strain upon our forces.

Scandals multiply. The latest which has been developed concerns Secretary Robeson again, not in connection with the Secora, but with Lect and Stocking, and the General Order business in New York. The facts as developed by the New York papers are, that, when Murphy was appointed Collector, Secretary Robeson expressed a very strong desire to have his friend, William C. Hay, of Canada N. Y., given the General Order business on the East River. An obstacle, however, stood in the way, as Secretary Boutwell wanted Colonel Alfred Wood, the previous occupant, to be retained. After several negotiations, however, Wood was bought off, and Hay gave him a letter to Secretary Robeson, urging the necessary use of his influence to secure for Wood the Governorship of New Mexico, a position Wood wished to obtain. Robeson carried out this part of the purchase by presenting Wood to the President and urging his appointment. When Hay received the General Order business for the East River, he sold it out, at a large profit, to Messrs. Baker & Williams. It appears that the General Order Ring now makes the entire circuit of the city. Mr. Hay has a brother-in-law who has the most valuable district in the city, and the brother-in-law has a brother who has the second most valuable, and rents parts of his stores to Colonel Leet, the President's protege, and Hay receives 50 per cent of the profits from Baker & Williams for the privilege of levying taxes on the East River side.

> The Philadelphia *Press* of the 18th says:
>
> Already the men whose records at Harrisburg last winter were condemned in the political gossip of the Sunday papers, putting themselves in training for the spring campaign. A year or two ago, meant a re-election. The old machinery is being brought into good working order. We hope for much, from the Citizen's Municipal Reform Association, and the Republican Reform Committee of this ward, but for both we fear.

—The latest report in relation to Colonel Forney is, that he is preparing to abandon the "regular nominators" in Pennsylvania, with the understanding that he shall be the Liberal Republican candidate for the United States Senate against Cameron.

—A State Convention will be held at Davenport, Iowa, on the 23d inst., at which delegates will be appointed to the Cincinnati Convention. Several counties have already named full delegations.

—General Joseph Packard, of the Laporte (Ind.) District, will be renominated for Congress without opposition.

—The Lancaster *Express*, an earnest Republican journal, refuses to support the Republican nominations for State officers in Pennsylvania.

—In noticing the call for a Liberal Republican Convention in Orange, N. J., the Orange *Journal* (Republican) says: "The signers of this call are men of character and thought; and, while we do not agree with them, we have the highest respect for their principles and motives."

—The Boston *Transcript* is evidently studying the political field, and finds itself bewildered. It says:

> The interesting question with politicians at the present time, and it should be such with all classes of people, is as to the influence and effect of the Cincinnati movement upon the politics of the nation. This, of course, depends upon the deliberations and acts of that body, and to the public weight—not dead weight—of the men who participate in and give character to its proceedings. If the array of great names of persons connected with it by common report really presages the composition of the assemblage, will it be in entirely meaningless and unintluential convocation? Are Trumbull, Stanner, Schurz, Fenton, and others, simply isolated individuals, representing no phase of Republican opinion, and absolutely without following in the country? When did they lose their power to stir the masses? Have their mistakes in any degree destroyed their power over the public mind? This is confidently asserted by many who, up to this hour, till no niche of equal prominence with the independent men when they criticise.

Iowa.

The Hon. John P. Cook, of Davenport, who died on the 16th inst., came to Iowa in 1835, was a member of Territorial and State Legislatures, and was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1862, defeating the Hon. Lincoln Clark. Mr. Cook afterwards passed into the Democratic party, and was never more influential in politics, but continued actively engaged in law and banking.

—President Gilman, of the Iowa Central Railroad, will not commence the machine-shops at Marshalltown until individuals have given their tax pay it into the County Treasury, or else give their notes guaranteeing payment.

—The suits against the Rhombergs, of Dubuque, distillers, instituted in 1867, by Internal Revenue officers, and involving some $400,000, have been dismissed by Judge Love, in the United States District Court.

—Captain John N. Coldren has been appointed Provisional Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Iowa.

—The cities of Clinton and Lyons are to be united.

—John D. Hunter, of the Webster City *Freeman*, is named for Congress in the new Ninth District.

—The Commission to ascertain the present value of what are familiarly known as the Des Moines River improvement lands, occupied by settlers whose titles are worthless, are nearly through with their appraisement. In the County of Webster they found 466 improved farms on said lands, valued at $300,000. Unless Congress does something for the relief of these persons, they are all liable to be dispossessed, besides many more in other counties who are in the same fix.

—Two business men of Boone rent remittances to their eastern creditors,—one for $2,000, the other for $900,—and their letters went to the Dead-Letter Office for want of stamps.

—Colonel Shaw's grain warehouse at Anamosa caved in, the 16th, and is a total wreck.

NEW YORK.

The Liberal Republican Demonstration—A Great Success.

Architecture, Real Estate, Rents, Restell, Etc.

High Living in "Flat" Tenements—Bonner and His Stud.

Air-Line Railways to Chicago—Other Railway Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 13.

Having sojourned several days in New York, I am, of course, prepared to tell you all about it. At least, I don't know why I shouldn't do better than any of your regular correspondents here; the principle being that minds, like jugs, give out their contents the more readily, the less they have in.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The most significant and note-worthy event of the week now closing has been the great demonstration at the Cooper Institute last evening, in behalf of the movement for the enfranchisement of the Republican party. Of this, you will have had full advices in advance of this letter. There is no questioning the complete success of this meeting, as a demonstration simply. The mouthpieces of the Federal Administration here do not attempt to gainsay that; they simply add, "We'll knock it endwise next week." Quite likely they may. Certainly they ought, with the aid of the Custom-House cohorts, and the bands of trained *claqueurs* which the patronage of the Administration enables it to keep in service and completely organized, from the silver-tongued orator in the Senate Chamber to the brazen-faced sinecurist of the Custom House, to the cooper-knuckled bruiser of the Dead Rabbits. But it will trouble Mr. Murphy very much to get up a meeting which will kindle such a fire of sympathetic feeling throughout the whole land, or which will plant in the soil thus warmed so many germs of thought timely sown, as that of last night, participated in by Senators Trumbull and Schurz, Mr. Greeley, and others.

The only daily papers in New York which now favor the re-election of Grant are the *Times* and two evening journals,—the *Mail* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. The last of these, edited by that eminently-pure and and high minded statesman, Hugh Hastings, undertook to belittle the Cooper Institute meeting, to-day, by lampooning the proceedings. The part taken in them by Mr. Greeley, whose adherence to the cause appears to be a grevious thorn in the side of the Murphy wing, was held up to the stool to despise the influence of the sturdy old Pattiarch of Republicanism. The audience was admitted to have been the largest assembled for any purpose in many months, and of unusual intelligence; but "They didn't go there," says the 'cute *Commercial*," because of any sympathy with the movement." It was merely curiosity to see whether Carl Schurz's legs were as long as they are represented to be," by *Harper*, the caricaturing organ of the Administration. And in these two incidents is some foundation for this random statement; for, if the believers will all stay away from Carl Schurz's speeches, and leave the seats to the hungry, they will also have the whole nation converted. However the 8,000 people who thronged the Cooper Institute hall on that evening may have felt when they went in, I take to be the simple fact that the price of a single tenement—a single floor—is $8,000 per year. It can hardly be any less, and is certainly dear at the price. The tenements are very gorgeously finished, to be sure; but they have no other merit worth mentioning,—not enough, at least, to induce any sensible man to pay $8,000 a year for them. Even, to pay $8,000 a year, and then live over a wagon-shop,—it being a fact that the first of the eight floors above ground is occupied for that purpose. The building is but a year ago of about 50 feet on Fifth avenue, and perhaps 75 on Broadway; and the rentals will probably reach $100,000 a year. The Grant meeting, who does a good organ grind for the erection of lofty "flat" buildings in Chicago, wherever the location will insure liberal personal profit, will favor us with a few pages of it to bear upon his fellow-landlords of Terrace Row.

RAILROAD SCHEMES.

How many railroads can New York does Chicago want? Will half-a-dozen new ones answer her purpose? If so, one must conclude, from the number of enterprises on foot, that she will soon be gorged, and most extravagant desires. At least this will be the case if all the smart fellows succeed who are now here, working up first-class, air-line, double-or-treble-track railroad routes, each 125 miles shorter than any of the others. The success of the Canada Southern and the Chicago & Canada Southern is already assured, and the roads (double-track steel-rail from Chicago to Buffalo) already under construction, and the completion of forming a connection with the New York, West Shore & Chicago. This line is supposed to be intended specially as an outlet for the Northwestern and Canada roads on the completion of its completion will undoubtedly give a great impulse to the carrying business between the West and the Seaboard. Several prominent New Yorkers visited magnificent Chicago the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of the St. Paul Company, are now in town. So is Abner Taylor, who, as is well-known, has a first-class air-line, double track, road, all ready or I would, this labor revives and refreshes him, and makes him eternal. I give some authentic details of his private life, which I shall give you some idea of his incessant activity.

He rises every day, summer and winter at half past 5. He is brought some sort of which he eats with a cup of coffee, and he is beginning his work, which lasts till 8. Then he goes to bed again, and keeps till half past 9. Then he takes a light breakfast, and receives till 1, when he goes to as our fathers did. He takes but little food, and that plain. After dinner, as goes out to drive, and sleeps or dozes a few minutes, makes all the visits he wishes to, and gets back home by 6. Then, unless important business demands consideration, he sleeps till 10. At half-past 9, has tea, and after that, company till after midnight. The short naps refresh his constantly-working brain, and enable him to double, almost without weariness, his mental labor. He is the most intelligent division that I know of, for it enables one to accomplish the greatest results, and without injurious fatigue.

THE EAST SIDE OF THE COMMON.

As for the lower spheres, and in the impure, vile, and idle depths of our Capital, these gentlemen have noisily announced that they will be an insurrection on the 18th of March, the anniversary of the first Commune. It is now on the morning of the 18th, and it is possible that the day may reveal some new whim of their desperate [illegible] some of their desperate clothfulness. But it is unlikely. People who threaten so much are not dangerous. It is good only to frighten children and their nurses. Moreover, there are in Paris six or seven thousand soldiers, determined to strike, and to strike hard, if these incendiaries and murderers want to try again; and around Paris a reconstructed army, intrenched daily at the barriers with words and gestures of these same people, and therefore not loving them, and which will also strike hard. These people will not stir. They threaten money, and the support of foreign armies, to attempt to do, and succeed in doing, what they tried a year ago. So, notwithstanding their threats, I have not the least belief in an insurrection. Besides, in spite of the fatigue of the Carnival, and their protended wretchedness, they dance as much as, if not more than, ever. The saloons and similar places swarm as they did before the war, and perhaps more. I believe that the feelings of the nation, insulted and wounded to the quick, need something to numb them. During the first period of its invasion, it fought desperately, without knowing why; for, with the exception of the miserable leaders of the Commune, seduced by foreign gold, by a desire to steal positions or money, and especially by depraved ambition, very few of the soldiers of the Commune knew what they were doing. There were at their heads bands of villains, who revolted merely to revolt, pillage, murder, and get money from those who paid them to destroy Paris. The masses followed ignorantly, crazy with mistaken patriotism, furious from French shame, accustomed to the idleness of barracks, where the incompetency of their leader, General Trochu, left them.

Then, owing to their French temperament, to rage, want of occupation, and the influence of example, the crowd fought as it is dancing to-day. They do it to banish thought, and not to think of that shame and suffering which, since the capture of Paris, have been felt by all of us like a nightmares.

THE EIGHTY-SEVEN BALL-ROOMS.

So there are now at Paris eighty-seven public ball-rooms, where, almost every evening, a mad crowd dances and drinks. Eighty-seven balls nightly! The very thought makes one's head swim. At last think of the number of legs that caper there. For they do not dance there as they do in parlors. Masculine and feminine legs, without distinction, are seen lifted above the heads of their [illegible], and, in their demoniac fury, go more than once to the chandeliers. If one were to watch this in cold blood, stopping his ears so as not to hear the mad music which prompts these movements, he would believe himself with a band of mad people, or monkeys of both sexes, who had escaped from their cages. The names by these dancing-rooms often harmonize with the dances and those who frequent them. Just imagine the oddest name that can be dreamed of: the Leapers' ball, the ball of the Thousand Chairs, the ball of the Mad People, of Good Liquor, of Break Everything, etc., etc. It is unnecessary to say that in each of these places, started and kept going by visitners, they drink more than they dance

PARIS.

Thiers' Defence of the Bank of France—Daily Life of the French President.

Threats of the Communists—Eighty-seven Ball-Rooms.

The Churches—Private Disputes—Marshal Bazaine—The Last Play.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, March 18.

All that can be said of this week is, that from top to bottom of French society, all things have remained stationary; and that it is the best that can happen to us at present. They disputed so much in the Assembly, that a calm had to succeed the storm. They had danced so much during Mid-Lent,—that reminiscence of the Carnival,—that they needed rest. Though they still have balls at Paris, they are less noisy, and not so well attended.

THE LAST PREDICTION.

However, at the beginning of the week, they predicted more storms, in the upper and lower spheres; and the Pessimists, of whom we have many, declared that great things would take place. But, thank God! politics, like the weather, are beyond human foresight, and, especially, the will of man, which, if Providence allowed it, would organize a revolution every second, even it were only to have the pleasure of looking at it. Thus, they said that Mr. Thiers would make a proposition looking toward conferring on him the title of President of the Republic for life; that there upon the entire Right would protest, the Orleans Princes at its head; and that, immediately, the Duke d'Aumale would be proclaimed Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. It is a kind of viceroyalty without the name, quasi-absolute power without a definite title, which befits the dark political system of which the Orleans are the head; and, moreover, it is hereditary in their family. But, in all things, and on all occasions, these Princes, through a kind of fatality, are mounted on two social principles which divide the world,—the right of inheritance and the right of election, the past and the future. These reports were so consistent that, in closing my last letter, I regretted not having spoken of them. But, as closing letters are [illegible] and seen so many reports in circulation, that, from the moment I thought them improbable, I paid no further attention to them.

MR. THIERS' DEFENCE OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Far from Mr. Thiers making such a blunder, he has made to the Assembly one of the most eloquent financial speeches of which he alone has the secret. The Bank of France has been sharply attacked in speeches made by a couple of deputies who are bankers, and who were probably influenced by some rival jealousy. They charged it, in particular, with making too much money. Mr. Thiers, in patriotic and magnificent words, fully vindicated the Bank of France, and its manner of doing business. He first stated that,—and then told how,—the Bank of France, during the disasters of the Commune, had saved the country, by lending it the money necessary to ransom the wretches who, for two months, had plundered, burned, and murdered, as if those had been their trades. Then he proved that it had never lent at high rates, and that it is now lending at 1 per cent. If, instead of being in the patriotic hands of the Bank of France, our unfortunate country had been in the clutches of the bankers who want it, we would have had to pay 10 per cent at least. And who knows what would have happened? Our credit would have been gone, if we had not had this great national financial organization, which was there just in time to save us, and to hold out a providential arm in the midst of [illegible] financial and national death-struggle.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

So it is becoming more and more likely that, instead of a great political movement, the Assembly will, in a very few days, quietly take its Easter vacation. The time of meeting of the Councils General is near, and many Deputies who belong to them feel it necessary to go and familiarize themselves with their Departments. Moreover, these gentlemen are nearly worn out, and there is a reason for it. Most of them work very hard. During the mornings they are engaged on Committees in the elaboration of bills, many of which, it is true, are useless, but must be examined. Even if it is only to reply to the objections of those who want to upset everything, without knowing what to put in its place. The Assembly is in session from 3 till 6, and, during that time, one has to listen, and sometimes speak,—both wearisome. Very often there are canouses in the evenings, to settle questions of party policy. For a hundred days, without rest, every day and evening, they have been busied with these Parliamentary gymnastics. Much less would every man, and it is prayer that they should rest.

MR. THIERS' DAILY LIFE.

As for Mr. Thiers, rest is not for him. He seems neither to want nor needs it. It is wonderful how the old man works. One would say that toil was his element, and that, like the salamander, which, they say, lives in the fire, though it dies from cold or wet, he is beginning his work, which lasts till 8. Then he goes to bed again, and keeps till half past 9. Then he takes a light breakfast, and receives till 1, when he goes to as our fathers did. He takes but little food, and that plain. After dinner, as goes out to drive, and sleeps or dozes a few minutes, makes all the visits he wishes to, and gets back home by 6. Then, unless important business demands consideration, he sleeps till 10. At half-past 9, has tea, and after that, company till after midnight. The short naps refresh his constantly-working brain, and enable him to double, almost without weariness, his mental labor. He is the most intelligent division that I know of, for it enables one to accomplish the greatest results, and without injurious fatigue.

THE PLAY AT THE COMEDIE FRANÇAISE.

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It is necessary to refresh oneself after so many motions. If the police were to appear there would be every night, at each barrier, and all around Paris, one vast riot. But these 87 places are attended by 200 officers, who watch vigilantly and pitilessly, and pounce out whoever breaks a chandelier with the fool, and whoever strikes, or shouts too loudly. That calms them, and, since they have to break up at midnight, these things do not end so badly, consid-ring how many balls there are, and how many dancers and drunkards of equal stamp.

THE CHURCHES.

To serve as a shadow to these follies, the Lenten preachers are in full flower. Each church has one, who thunders again and again about the neighboring [illegible]. Some of them fill their churches, if they have the holy fire or are in fashion. Father Monsabre, at Notre Dame, is among the latter. The sweetness of confessional shows as there as to a theatre, where one pays for his seats, reserves and keeps them. Then, on fast days, this is in great demand. It is a slight and easy penance, which each one is willing to impose on himself, not so much for the sake of saving a few pennies, as to give it to a neighbor, who laughs in his sleeve, but pretends to be edified. On important days, the churches are crowded. The women make all the display they can. The husbands escort their wives, which is doubly stylish, since it makes them appear as good husbands and religious people, without incurring them from the sinning all the sins that may happen to occur to them. Still, the fields a very few men and a few women. These are much gained from six, that common enemy of humanity. All is for the best in this best of possible worlds, as Voltaire said. And those individuals who wish to abolish the Christian religion, without putting anything in its place, are certainly singular people.

PRIVATE DISPUTES.

There have been private quarrels which have made some stir. The first was between Saisset, one of our Admirals,—the only one, thank Heaven! who acted foolishly and criminally during the Commune, and ex-General Cremmer, one of the most noisy of our improvised Generals, a Socialist, and a great speech-maker, after the style of Trochu, who was deprived of the rank of General, which he had taken rather than received, though he was regularly appointed by the Defence Government. It was gratifying to the same despatch, to see the universal distrust of the people manifested by the people's [illegible]. The issue [illegible] of the Commune was therefore [illegible].

Through the [illegible] Ch. to the London Exchange Despatch Davis, Agent of the Gould's Board [illegible] on a visit to Mr. Banc[illegible] during his stay a dinner [illegible] of the United States [illegible] a number of leading [illegible]

The Empe[illegible] a knee, and is suffering [illegible] German *Gazette* positive statements made by

FOREIGN.

...ling Reports Concerning Trouble Between France and Germany.

...munication by Catholic Bishops Forbidden by the German Government.

...ery Question Discussed in the British Commons.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

..., April 19.—A London (England) ... yesterday, says: "The Daily Telegraph ... said that an invasion of France is ... the military preparations there ... The Augsburg (Germany) Allgemeine regards this as correct, and de... the purpose and policy of Bis... Zeitung's statement that those Prus... whose time had not completely ex... sent home at the end of the war, ... recalled to their corps." The same ...: "There is no doubt that the Telegraph of yesterday was inspired in ...

...April 19.—A special to the Daily News, says that no ultimatum, as alleged by Telegraph, yesterday, had been sent ... Government by Bismarck. Count ... German Ambassador to France, did ... despatch from Bismarck to the Govern... ..., but its tone was very pacific, ... flattering to Thiers. The Premier, in ... stated that he was convinced that ... between the two nations so ... Executive of France remained ... the same despatch, Bismarck com... distrust of the good intentions of ... manifested by the people of France.

...April 19.—James Ashbury has sold his ... to the London Echo from Berlin ... Davis, Agent for the United ... the Geneva Board of Arbitration, ... a visit to Mr. Bancroft, American ... his stay a dinner will be given ... of the United States, to which Bis... number of leading diplomats are in...

...April 19.—The Emperor William has ... knee, and is suffering considerable ... accident.

... German Gazette positively denies the statements made by the London Tele... to the relations of Germany and ... pronounces the rumors of grave com... between the two countries to be wholly ...

...April 19.—The Minister of Public Wor... formal notice to the Bishop of ... sentences of excommunication ... subject's clash with the civil law, ... unfavorably the social status, therefore ... Government must be obtained be... are pronounced. The Minis... obedience to the laws as a duty ... all, and intimates that failure in ... the part of the Bishop will lead to ... by the Government of its official ... his ecclesiastical functions. The ... apologetically, affirming that ... no way affected by the excom...

GREAT BRITAIN.

...April 19.—Queen Victoria has post... ex-Emperor Napoleon, at Chis... morrow (Saturday).

... the city continue to discuss the ... by the British and American ... at Geneva, drawing a contrast be... unfavorable to the American ... have been received here of a ... the withdrawal of the indirect ... favorably commented on by ... and the Government and people ... States are praised for this appa... to render possible the fulfillment ... the Treaty of Washington.

...April 19.—A fire broke out in the ... building yards of the Messrs. ... this morning, and is still ... among the timber. ... will be great.

LATER.

... the ship-building yards of ... still raging. The loss is now ... heavy. Two persons have already ... the falling of burning wood. ... thrown out of employment. ... occurred on the steamer Illyrian, ... this morning. Four persons were ... and three dangerously injured.

...April 19.—In the House of Commons, Thomas Hughes, member from ... an address to the Queen, praying ... the Spanish Government the ... its treaty obligations so ... in regard to slavery and the slave ... Island of Cuba. In support of his ... Hughes noticed the origin and pro... in Cuba, and its connection with ... he quoted from and con... what he styled the atrocious ... the Captain-General, and con... reckless and savage manner in ... had been carried on, not, he said, ... the regular army, but by the dregs ... called the Cuban revolution ... war of rapine and extermination. ... pouring her troops into Cuba, ... bearing her mendicant refugees ... colonies of Great Britain ... already protested against the po... he hoped Great Britain and oth... join in the protest. In conclu... declared that Spain really de... of slavery, and refused to con... on account of the supposed in... dependence of Cuba.

..., member for Northampton, sec... Mr. Hughes. He said the ... the insurrection in Cuba was the ... The course of action pro... was, therefore, in reality ...

... opposed the motion. He said he ... Island of Cuba, and was able, ... observation, to deny the stories of ... had been spread abroad. He hint... of reticence on the subject of ... exist in Cuba in the presence ... Island of Jamaica within the ... every gentleman present.

..., member for Liverpool, sup... He said he, too, had been in ... as an eye witness to testify to ... by the honorable member ... had no doubt that the people of ... the rule of the Spaniard.

..., member for Penryn, and Cave, ... staple, spoke in support of the ...

... Enfield followed in opposition. ... Enfield, while sympathizing ... effort to obtain action on this ... grave doubts of the propriety ... motion. He said the British Gov... ready done much to mitigate the ... and the hardships of slavery ... colonies, and would be ready to ... as the suppression of the insur... the people an opportunity. ... drew his motion.

... gave notice in the House of Lords, he should defer until the 29th in... motion of his motion for an ad... for a suspension of proceed... of Great Britain before the ... until the United States with... claim for indirect damages.

... enthusiastic meeting was held at ... night by the friends of the Per... Liquor bill. J. B. Gould, the ... at Birmingham, gave an ac... temperance legislation in the United ... success and beneficial effects of ... in Maine and Massachusetts.

... the Hon. Russell Gurney, mem... Commission at Washington, is to ... the peerage.

... in Laird's shipyards at Birken... over £15,000.

MEXICO.

...April 19.—A special from Matamo... present appearances, no at... by the Revolutionists on this ... plenty of men to carry on the ... Trevino, the Revolution... failed to obtain material for the ... neither food nor forage, and his ... It is believed that he will ... to abandon the attempt ... this city. Palacio, the ... commander at Matamoros, ... the offensive, and has or... ready to move at a mo... He will start in pursuit of the ... after the arrival of General Coval... reinforcements from Vera Cruz. Coval... expected, and will occupy and de... Mail advices from Victoria to ... the rout of the revolutionists, ... by General Sepoda, Governor of ... The former were scattered, and are ... and Malohuala, committing ...

... April ..., via HAVANA, April 19. ... broken out in the State of Yu... troops have been sent from here ... Governor and other officials of ... at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. ... is in possession of the revo...

... is again important in the Sierra ... States of Chiapas and Tabasco. ... of Government troops have been ... Generals Negrete and Mendez. ... sent to pursue the revolution... but returned to San Luis Potosi ... explanation.

... revolution has broken out in Nuevo ... Garcia Melo, who has seized the ... outlawed Governor Trevino. ... thoroughly established in the ... Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, ... Martial law has been raised in ... Calientes, and the State has re... ...

... revolutionary Governor of ... has been defeated, losing 500 ... equipage.

... occurred, on the 27th ult., in ... destroyed many churches, dwel...

... message to Congress, said the re... but he still clings to his de... and asks for an extension of his ... When questioned regarding h... Ministers to Spain, Germany, ... replied that he did not care to ... with European Governments, ... asked Congress to so amend the ... his successor shall be President ... The Congressional Committee on ... reported in favor of extend... indefinitely.

... Minister of the Interior, has ...

... that Juarez wished to retire the ... his friends will not permit it till ... been provided.

... Minister of Finance, says the Jua... will be the last independent ... Mexico. It is believed that Jua... the country to the United States ... the opposition party to rule. In ... Pedro Santacilia, Juarez's son-in... of the Senate and successor ... Presidency of Mexico.

... been discussed by Congress ... Revenue bill, so as to provide ... an opera company.

... of the Government have re... four months.

... United States Minister to Mexico, ... Orizaba. His wife's remains have been temporarily deposited in the Pantheon in Orizaba.

The poverty of the people is increasing generally, but the Governors are acquiring wealth.

Twelve members of Congress are in the ranks of the revolutionists.

The steamer City of Mexico, now at this port, was not permitted on her outward trip to discharge it at Progreso, and her whole cargo was landed at Vera Cruz. She was then chartered twice by the Mexican Government to transport troops to Campeche. The port of Progreso, in Mexico, will probably be re-opened to commerce in a short time.

The monitor Terror, accompanied by the United States steamer Wyoming, sailed to-night for Key West. The last steamer from Spain brought 800 troops to reinforce the Spanish army.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 19.—In the Senate last night, in reply to Senator Miller, Peter Mitchell said it was the intention of the Government to protect the coast fisheries this season.

In the House, Sir Francis Hincks, in reply to Gray, relative to damages sustained by the Fenian raid, said a communication had been made to the Imperial Government, with reference to the claims of Canada and New Brunswick, to which the honorable gentleman referred. No detailed estimate of damages caused by the raids had been laid before the British Government at all.

In reply to the same gentleman, asking if any steps had been taken to bring the case of the abduction of the schooner Horton before the American Government, Sir John A. McDonald replied that correspondence had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Canadian Government on this subject, and if his honorable friend would move for the papers he would be happy to bring them down.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 19.—Senor Zorilla is expected here in a day or two. The reports that the new Ministry contemplated, with Marshal Serrano at the head, are authoritatively contradicted.

Troops have encountered some Carlists in Catalonia this week and taken several prisoners.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 19.—Mr. Pericre has declined the offer of the Ambassadorship at London, and the Duke d'Harcourt will probably be appointed to the place.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The Sultan has sent one of his steam yachts to Odessa to convey General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant and friends to Sebastopol. A. W. Thayer, United States Consul at Trieste, has joined the party.

INDIA.

LONDON, April 19.—A telegraphic despatch from Bombay has been received in this city, announcing that the ship Maria, which left that port on March 15, for Liverpool, was wrecked, and thirty-five persons lost their lives.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, April 19.—The Senate passed the New York City registry law. The Central Underground Railroad bill was reviewed, and the Vanderbilt Rapid Transit bill passed. The bill empowering a reduction of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Company was reported in an amended form.

The Assembly Printing Committee reported that great abuses existed, but were not disposed to abrogate the existing contract.

ALBANY, April 19.—The Committee of Insurance of the Assembly to-night reported the testimony taken in the case of Superintendent Miller, declining to express an opinion, and leaving the decision to the judgment of the House. A member offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, Miller be removed from office, which with the report, was made the special order for next Wednesday.

Alken gave notice that he would present a minority report.

A concurrent resolution agreeing to the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to bribery, was unanimously adopted.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, April 19.—Last evening a man named William Naines left his wife in company with his brother James, who has recently come to Boston from New York, and on his return shortly after, his brother informed him he was a "happy man," asserting that his wife was dead. William alarmed the household, and, in company with his landlady, entered the room and found his wife dead in bed, with her head resting in a pan of water on the floor. It is supposed that he attempted to outrage her, and in the scuffle to save exposure killed her. He was arrested.

The Coroner's jury is investigating the death of Mrs. Mains, whose brother-in-law was arrested last night on suspicion of having outraged and murdered her. Later developments showed that deceased was grossly intoxicated yesterday, and that she was habitually intemperate. The indications are that she died in a drunken fit.

Desperate Attempt to Commit Suicide.

AURORA, Ill., April 19.—Mrs. Frank, an elderly lady, living with her son-in-law, P. D. Stevens, in West Aurora, this morning, in the absence of the family, locked herself in the house, set fire to the same in four different places, and resigned herself to die. Attracted by the smoke pouring from the windows, the neighbors burst the door, when they found Mrs. Frank nearly suffocated. She stoutly resisted being taken out, and expressed her disappointment that she could not have perished in the flames. The cause of her action is unknown. The discovery by her neighbors saved the house from total destruction. The loss is $300, without insurance.

PERSONAL.

Aaron F. Stevens, ex-M. C., is now City Solicitor of Nashua, N. H.

—Professor Young, of Dartmouth, will, next summer, take his telescope and spectroscope to Sherman, on the Pacific Railroad, and see what advantages can be gained by observations in the light air, 8,000 feet above the sea. The expedition is under the charge of the United States Coast Survey, and the Government pays the expenses.

—Mrs. E. E. Bright ("Olivia") says that Miss Cunningham, the manager of the Mount Vernon estate, has gradually usurped all authority, and now holds Mount Vernon for her own uses, without rendering any account of the expenditures and receipts. *Per contra*: Miss Cunningham says "Olivia" is very much mistaken.

—Senator Thurman has rented his house in Columbus, Ohio, sold his furniture, and will reside in Washington during the remainder of his term.

—W. H. Hope, the founder of the Washington Star, died of paralysis in the Louisville City Hospital, on the 15th.

—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

Joseph White, of Williamstown, Secretary of the State Board of Education, was taken sick while on the platform, at the lecture of the Rev. William Fisk, of this city, before the State Normal school, on Thursday of last week, and went to the house of the principal of the school, Mr. J. W. Dickinson, where his disease proved in due time to be small-pox. The facts soon leaked out, and discipline in the school was relaxed on Monday of a sudden. A deputation of the pupils waited on the Principal and ascertained the truth of the rumors, after which it was informally given out that the school was "adjourned," for two weeks or more.

—A Paris letter says:

The Prince of Wales has just passed through here, making a stay only long enough to recruit for his journey to Rome. He has an open sore in his thigh, which tends to retard his convalescence. Wherever the Prince has been, he has dressed in the plainest style with no decoration whatever. The Princess, at the Vaudeville Theatre, was dressed in plain blue satin, covered with white lace and a diadem of fine pearls in her hair. She looked and she is, charming. The Prince has only four *valets de chambre* with him, and the Princess three lady's maids with her. They are considered to be travelling without incumbrance.

—The Baltimore *American* has it on good authority that "No man can serve God and Mammon, but Daniel Drew comes nearer to accomplishing it than any one else in the world."

—Since Anna Dickinson has turned her fiery and untamed tongue against Grant, the Post Office editors are all telling her that her days of political usefulness are over, and that "Clearly the time has arrived for some husbandly hand to lead her out of these public walks where she is stumbling at every step, into the flowery paths of wifehood and domestic tranquility." Anna thinks she'd like to catch a fellow trying anything of the kind on her.

—Henry Barlow, at Greenville, Miss., has had occasion to realize the wisdom of the old proverb, "It is time enough to bid the d—l good morning when you meet him." Henry wanted to know what the future had in store for him, and went to a fortune-teller for information. The seer said that one Louis Harris was destined to kill Henry. Whereupon the latter undertook to thwart destiny, and announced that he would kill Louis Harris; then Louis Harris lay for Henry Barlow, and fetched him with a load of buckshot. Proof of these facts being made at the trial, Louis was held to be justified, and was accordingly acquitted. But that fortune-teller is not as popular as he was.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells Street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m. Sunday, April 21, 1872. Through tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

Washingtonian Home for Sale or Lease.

As will be seen by an advertisement on the first page, the Washingtonian Home Directors are soliciting proposals for the purchase, or rent for a term of years, of their property on West Madison street, fronting Union Park, intending to move the institution to a more suitable location. Proposals can be made to H. C. Morey, Secretary, 116 West Madison street, until Tuesday next, when the Directors meet and will decide the matter.

Seed Potatoes.

The agricultural community will be greatly benefited by knowing that they can get choice New York Early Rose, Early Goodrich, and Early Yorks; also prime Eastern Peachblows, for spring planting, in shipping order, of G. Lasher & Son, produce commission merchants, No. 48 West Randolph street. Now is the time to send in orders. See that you get your stock in time. The season is getting late, and choice stock scarce.

Delightful.

By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be perceived that Delight, the famous inventor of "Delight's Lustral," that world-renowned preparation for the hair, is still in existence, and prepared to supply the rapidly increasing demand for the Lustral, which is sold by all druggists, and also by A. M. Delight, No. 73 South Canal street.

A Rare Chance.

A rare chance is offered by Clarke, Layton & Co. to those now in search of houses, by their auction sale, on Saturday next, of four first-class houses on Oakwood and Cottage Grove avenues, for what they will bring, on very easy terms of payment, both locations, as everybody is aware, being desirable. See their advertisement in another column, and for particulars call at their office, No. 376 State street.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best,

IRON AND STEEL.

Description of A. B. Meeker & Co.'s Works at Joliet.

Three and a Half Acres of Buildings—Bessemer Rails—Advantages Claimed.

A correspondent of the New York *Iron Age* thus describes the great iron and steel works of A. B. Meeker & Co., at Joliet, which were started about a year ago, under a liberal charter, with power to mine ores and coal, to manufacture iron and steel in all forms, and build railroads in any direction for ten miles, and to build and run cars, boats, etc. It is located 37 miles southwest of Chicago, in the Desplaines River Valley, just south of the Penitentiary. The letter says:

The first buildings were an iron rail mill 228 feet by 85, with an accompanying puddle mill 237 feet by 75, and work was commenced in these in 1870. The machinery is all first-class in these mills, the rail train being the heaviest in the West. In eight months of the first year they turned out 14,000 tons of iron rails,—a big run for new machinery,—and can now produce 25,000 tons per annum. But the proprietors of these works were not satisfied with iron, and a large extension is now building for the production of Bessemer rails. This is all under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Holley, Consulting Engineer, who has aided in the construction of every Bessemer works in the country. That appertaining to the rail mill passes under the inspection of Mr. John Fitz, of the Bethlehem Iron Co. Two better mill-constructors do not exist than these gentlemen. For location the Joliet works is unrivalled. Cheap rail and canal communication exist with Chicago, for the former by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the latter passing the works. The Joliet cut-off runs east to the Michigan Central, cutting every road leading out of Chicago to the South and East. A new road proposed runs to Aurora, which cuts every road North and West. The works are directly on the canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River. Thus this Mahomet can emphatically bring the (Iron) Mountain to him.

The buildings cover an area of over three and a half acres. The new Bessemer mill is to be an herculean plant only superseded by the Bethlehem Works—the largest in the world. It is 450 feet long, and, including the wings and transepts, equals a building 600 feet long by 100 feet wide, and all under an iron roof, and built of the native limestone which underlies the site. Here is an industrial monument more lasting than brass. The Bessemer works is provided with six large Siemens heating furnaces for heating, and rolls 26 inches in diameter for breaking down the ingots, while the rail train has rolls 23 inches diameter. The motive power will be supplied by two Corliss engines with cylinders 32 by 60 inches and 40 by 60 inches, representing 1,700 horse power. These engines are to be specimen work from Corliss' celebrated establishments. It is claimed for these works that the Bessemer rails made here will cost less than those made elsewhere, while the market is second to none. The following are the advantages claimed: Cheap ore and coal. Joliet is located midway between the iron deposits of Lake Superior and Missouri, both specially adapted to the production of Bessemer pig; and these ores cost, delivered at the works, $2.50 per ton less than delivered at Pittsburgh. Already the Company owning the Joliet works own two large blast furnaces in Chicago, and are erecting two more in Joliet with a capacity of 20,000 tons pig iron each. Thus there will ... consumed in these works at a cost of several dollars per ton less than at Eastern furnaces. Further, there is an abundant supply in the coal fields of Illinois, reached by the St. Louis Railroad, a few miles to the southwest. This coal is now successfully used in the raw state for the manufacture of rails, but twenty-five improved coke ovens have been built, and more are to be added. These will utilize the slack coal of the mines, which cost, coked in Joliet, not to exceed $4.50 per ton, or less than half the price of Pittsburgh coke delivered in Chicago. Indiana block coal costs, at the works, $4 per ton, and the limestone nothing but the raising on the spot. For real estate the Company has 60 acres of land, costing less than one-tenth as much as the sites of some less favorably located mines. Limestone for building underlies the property, and can be laid in the walls at one third the cost of common brick. Everything is solid, substantial, and for all time. No unwise economy has cheapened machinery, and the plant will cost $75,000 more than where this false policy has been pursued. Climate is salubrious, and work progresses uninterruptedly through the year. This establishment has had expended on it nearly $1,500,000, and the iron rail mill returned a handsome dividend the first year. When the Bessemer works are completed the profits will be proportionably larger. Rails sell from $5 to $10 higher than in the East, while material costs less and labor the same. Here, then, is a works which can afford to be quoted in the same category with the Dowlais, or those of the Societe Anonyme, or the Societe de John Cockerill, or even, in time, to approximate to those of the great Krupp, at Essen. It is but one of the great works of the West, all of which will be small compared to those yet to be projected.

THE LAW COURTS.

Slow Progress Made Yesterday—Judgment, New Suits, etc.

The State Courts, generally speaking, were yesterday active in attempting to bring to some conclusion the trial of the causes which have been heretofore mentioned. As a rule, the attempt met with no success, and, consequently, Monday will see the resumption of a series of old causes. Jurors are expected to remember, but not consider, evidence during the next two days.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John O'Neil has an action on trial against the city to recover for personal damages, alleged to have been received by the falling of the roof of the West Wing of the Court House building. One action of a similar character has already been tried and carried to the Supreme Court, where a man named Dermody had a judgment in his favor affirmed. The plaintiff in this latter case was a plasterer employed by Doyle & Johnson, subcontractors.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Victor Weiske against Abraham W. Harris and John Dupee, Jr., by which demand is made for $4,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of James Place against Othwell G. Atwood for $1,377.50.

—An action on the case was commenced by John H. Wallace against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

—An action of trespass was commenced by James G. Kearney against Andrew P. Gibson. The damages are laid at $5,000, and the charge is that the defendant maliciously caused the arrest of plaintiff on a charge that he had embezzled $600.

—Marks Jackson brought suit against The Continental Insurance Company, alleging a contract to insure 196½ South Clark street, and property upon which policy was not issued at the date of the October fire, which destroyed the premises.

—Actions of assumpsit among others were brought thus: Fourth National Bank v. William H. Golsen; demand, $2,008. Harmon P. Page et al. v. Lewis Ham & Co.; demand, $2,000. Gideon & Barber v. Walker, Dexter & Smith; $9,500 for short-hand reporting.

COUNTY COURT.

Administration of the estate of George Philip Lander was granted to George Lander (father), under bond of $10,000.

—The will of John Mortimer was proved, whereupon letters testamentary issued to Louis Leitan and William E. Mortimer, under bond of $6,800.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association—The Officers Instructed to at Once Proceed to Fit Up a Base Ball Park in the South Division.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held last evening at the Ublich House. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Secretary Thacher presided.

The Committee on Subscription reported that 69 shares had been taken up to date.

Mr. Thacher stated that a compromise had been effected among the parties interested in the Ublich estate, by which all obstacles were removed, and the grounds could be secured for $1,650 cash in advance.

Estimates had been made of the cost of fitting up the grounds, and it had been definitely ascertained that $5,000 would be ample for all purposes. A letter had been received from Jimmy Wood, engaging that the Troy club will come to Chicago in the latter part of June, remaining over the Fourth of July, and returning in September to stay a month.

On motion, the present officers of the Association were instructed to proceed at once to lease and fit up the grounds on the corner of Twenty-second and Butterfield streets.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all subscribers of stock that a meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday evening next, when permanent organization will be effected.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments filed for Record Friday, April 19.

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, near Houston st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 7; consideration, $1,800.

Halsted st, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 25x99 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $3,000.

Walnut st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 5, Lots 20 to 24, in Block 17, of w ½, &c, Sec 17, 39, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $8,000.

Townsend st, near Hobbie st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $1,400.

E ½ Lot 42, in Block 19, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $900.

West Jackson st, n e cor of Lincoln st, s f, 60 ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $6,000.

West Jackson st, n e corner of Lincoln st, s f, 60 ft to alley, dated March 30; consideration, $6,200.

Lot 20, in Smith's e ½ Lot 21, of w ½ Block 10, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated March 9; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 1, in Assessor's Block 5, Bushnell's Addition, dated April 18; consideration, $15,000.

West Lake st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, n f, 83x80 ft, dated Feb 1; consideration $20,000.

The premises No 537 Sedgwick st, dated April 16; consideration, $1,000.

S ½ Lot 22 of Lot 3, and all Lot 23 of Lot 3, in Block 18, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 9; consideration, $13,000.

Calumet av, 109 ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x157 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 8, in Campbell's Block 2, of Morris' w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $1,200.

Clayton st, between Morgan and Fisk sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb 1; consideration $825.

Blue Island av, 25 ft n e of Twenty-first st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $1,400.

The premises No. 272, Park av, dated April 15; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 57, in Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $700.

Morgan st, n w cor of Catharine st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $3,850.

Six lots on the n w cor of Polk st and Central Park av, dated April 16; consideration, $2,500.

Park av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 60 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $10,000.

West Indiana st, bet Bickerdike and Noble sts, n f, 25 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $2,500.

The premises No. 231 Park ave, dated April 15; consideration, $6,000.

Milwaukee avenue, bet Mautene and Houston sts, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 18; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 27, in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 16; consideration, $800.

Lot 16, and south 17 ft of Lot 15, in Block 1, of Porter's Block 27, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $4,000.

Waller st, bet Coolidge and Sampson sts, e f, 25 ft to alley with buildings, dated April 18; consideration, $2,300.

West Jackson st, between Marshfield and Paulina sts, n f, 26 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $6,300.

West Jackson st, between Marshfield and Paulina sts, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $8,100.

State st, between Van Buren and Harrison sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated April 17; consideration $16,000.

Fourth av, 75 ft south of Van Buren st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $10,000.

Fourth av, 100 ft south of Van Buren st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $10,000.

Shurtleff av, between Napoleon place and Twenty-seventh st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $2,100.

Adams st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, n f, 40x80 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $25,000.

Oakley st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $2,300.

Flournoy st, w of Leavitt st, s f, 30x120 ft, with cottage, dated April 8; consideration, $1,250.

Sampson st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 6; consideration, $4,000.

Milwaukee av, bet Carpenter st and Chicago av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 19; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 67, in Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $700.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Running the Department the Past Year.

The following figures show the amount expended to maintain the Fire Department from Oct. 9, 1871, to the 1st inst.:

Salaries	$103,190.19
Repairs of engines	16,2[illegible]
Miscellaneous repairs	10,148.[illegible]
Furniture, printing, and stationery	4,255.49
Buildings and repairs	1,009.98
New apparatus	5,358.?0
Horse feed	7,523.00
Horse shoeing	[illegible]
Horse medicine and doctoring	1,918.72
Harness and repairs	439.15
Gas	1,801.40
Oil	2,927.77
Fuel and water	1,048.91
Horses	6,834.10
Hose and repairs	875.00
Miscellaneous expenses	13,260.50
	3,112.01
Total	$182,023.15

The cost of running the Department apparatus, including salaries and everything, was:

Fire alarm telegraph	$17,198.44
Steamer Long John	6,633.65
Waubansia	5,414.15
William James	5,951.03
Jacob Rehm	6,340.62
Chicago	6,816.43
Little Giant	6,172.21
Liberty	5,703.41
Economy	5,770.65
Frank Sherman	6,036.02
J. B. Rice	7,167.03
A. C. Coventry	7,143.26
T. B. Brown	5,874.56
A. D. Titsworth	7,619.22
Fred. Gund	5,946.49
Illinois	5,782.17
Winnebago	3,932.65
R. A. Williams	5,762.82
Truck 1	4,426.14
Truck 2	2,709.04
Truck 3	2,719.74
Truck 4	2,823.16
Hose Elevator No. 2	1,316.51
Tempest Hose	2,196.51
America	1,811.15
Buck	2,542.68
Lincoln	1,723.16
Washington	1,813.26
Douglas	1,864.17
Clybourne	440.00

The amount expended during the portion of the year previous to the fire was $250,046.00; making the total expenses for the year $382,069.15. This amount is largely in excess of any preceding year, but the destruction of engine-houses and apparatus and hose by the conflagration, necessitated a large outlay in order to render the Department efficient. Nearly the entire amount expended for the fire-alarm telegraph was required to build new lines and replace the alarm-boxes burned up.

This statement of the expenses will be submitted to the Board of Police to-day, but will not form the basis, except in half-a-dozen items, for the estimates for the ensuing year. The Commissioners have already commenced the work of preparing their estimates, and intend visiting the engine-houses next week to learn what may be required during the coming year.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND OLE BULL CONCERT.

Ole Bull gave the second of his series of West Side concerts last evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church. The audience was even larger and more select than on the first occasion. The programme was made up of selections from Donizetti, Bellini, Arditi, Chopin, Balfe, and Masini, which were all good, although not the most exacting numbers of the several composers. Mr. Louis Falk played the overture to Suppe's "Poet and Peasant." Ole Bull gave variations upon an aria from "Romeo and Juliet," arranged by himself, and two other pieces of his own composition. His playing was nearly all *cantabile*, and agreeably free from attempts at florid ornamentation. The delight of the audience was extreme, and, although not amounting to enthusiasm, was manifested in earnest and prolonged applause. The voice of Mr. Chatterson has occasionally a pleasant resonant quality, and the merit of general fidelity to the key. It sounds well, therefore, in concerted music. Its best qualities were apparent in the two duets given by Miss Orme and himself. The solo of Miss Orme, a rather ornate selection from Arditi, was so elegantly rendered that she was compelled to appear again upon the platform. As an *encore* she gave the old Scotch melody, "A Mile from Edinboro Town," which was received with equal favor. The concert as a whole was most acceptable, and atoned in a measure for a winter comparatively barren of ... music. The best concert of the series will be given at the same place this afternoon.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Collection of Taxes.

Delinquent tax-payers have not long to remain under the delusion that the city, although sorely in need of money, is powerless to enforce the collection of taxes. By a law passed during the recent session of the Legislature, the County Treasurer is made a general officer, for the collection of either county, municipal, or other taxes, and the legislative authority of either the city or county, or both, may at any time order a return made to the County Treasurer, whose duty it then becomes to apply to the County Court for judgment against delinquent tax-payers, and proceed to advertise and sell the property, both real and personal, for the payment of their taxes. This law, which was passed with the emergency clause, and is, therefore, now in full force, materially simplifies the collection of taxes, placing it in the power of the city authorities to bring about a tax sale within a little more than thirty days from the time the return is ordered. The Mayor and Comptroller, in order to meet the pressing demands upon the City Treasury, are now engaged, with the assistance of the Corporation Counsel, in preparing an ordinance, for passage by the Common Council, calling for a return of the tax lists to the County Treasurer, and a general tax sale, which will probably take place in June. It is important that delinquents should understand that the city authorities can compel the payment of taxes, and that they intend do so at once.

Everything.

The residence of Sebastian Moseler, No. 469 North Franklin street, was entered on Thursday afternoon by thieves who took $125 in currency.

—K. K. Jones, who ran for the Legislature in 1869 from Adams County, and for City Treasurer in Chicago in 1871, and who is a candidate for State Treasurer in 1872, has returned to Quincy.

—There is to be a meeting of physicians, at the office of Dr. Hyde, No. 125 Twenty-second street, on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, to form a society in the interest of medicine and Surgery.

—A mass meeting is to be held this evening at Nos. 241 and 243 South Desplaines street, the object being to appoint a Committee to carry out the resolutions adopted at the Widows mass meeting at No. 142½ Jackson street last week.

—Bill Wright, who has spent several terms in Joliet and in the County Jail, was before Justice Banyon, yesterday, charged with stealing $100 from John Keal, boarder at the Jaques Hotel. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

—George Peterson, who was injured in the head on Thursday, by jumping off a train of cars on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near the Archer avenue crossing, died at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon.

—A young man, named Charles Hindel, aged 18 years, committed suicide at No. 1314 State street, last evening, by shooting himself. He was an Englishman, and worked in a hardware store. Why he wished to leave this world, no one knows.

—John Barry had a hearing before Justices Scully and Vant Wood, yesterday, upon the charge of arson. It was alleged that he set fire to the dwelling of Mrs. Cressen, No. 643 May street, last Tuesday night, and the evidence adduced was deemed sufficient to warrant his being held in $2,000 bail to answer at the Criminal Court.

—There will be a meeting of the Cook County Republican Central Committee at the Briggs House, on Tuesday, April 23, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. The meeting will be held for the purpose of organizing the Committee appointed by the Republican bummer convention held at Rice & Jackson's Hall Oct. 30, 1871.

—A forged check on the Fourth National Bank of New York, for $3,983.33, was received yesterday for collection by the German American Bank, of New York, from the Cook County National Bank, of this city. The check was signed David Dows & Co., and certified to by "Baldwin, teller." Bankers in the West should be on the look-out for checks of this nature, as it is believed there are more in existence.

—Charles Heinrich, aged 2 years, was run over by a wagon in front of his parents' residence, No. 163 West Polk street, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. The evidence elicited at the Coroner's inquest showed that the child ran in front of the horses attached to the wagon, and, they being from the country, the driver, John Clausen, could not control them. The jury exonerated him from all blame, returning a verdict of accidental death.

—William Kelley and George Welsh, laborers, who were employed at a building on the corner of Market and Washington streets, had a dispute yesterday. Kelley called Welsh all kinds of names, particularly emphasizing a word which implied the illegitimacy of Welsh's birth. The latter seized a shovel and struck Kelley on the head several times, and once on the left hand, severing the thumb and fore-finger. Welsh was arrested and held for trial for assault with a deadly weapon.

—The Commissioners appointed to condemn the Bigelow Block met at 11 yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, but, owing to the absence of witnesses nothing was done till half-past 11, when Mr. Joseph DeHaven, the guardian of the minor heirs, and himself interested in the estate, was called, and swore that he was 48 years old; Josephine was 16; Augustin, 11; Sarah Elizabeth, 7, and Mrs. Louisa Bigelow over 70, her birth-day being in autumn. No other witnesses being present they adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

West India Islands Alarmed by the Smoke from Our Great Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A curious incident connected with the Chicago Fire is related by the Moravian missionaries stationed on the Islands of Antigua and St. Thomas, in the West Indies. The Rev. Benjamin Romig, stationed on the former, and the Rev. Samuel Warner, on the latter, report that, on a certain day, now ascertained to have been several days following the Great Fire, the islands were enveloped in a thick and hazy atmosphere. When it is remembered that such a condition of the atmosphere is phenomenal in the West Indies, the alarm which it occasioned can be better understood. Houses were pinioned down; bolts and bars examined and made secure; women and children were removed to places of comparative safety; and every preparation made to resist, as they supposed, the impending hurricane. Each gust of wind was looked upon as the precursor of the mighty blast that was soon to burst upon them. As the minutes were prolonged into hours, and brought with them no disaster, the fears of the people abated, and were soon forgotten; but, by the intelligent portion of the community this singular appearance was regarded as a phenomenon of which time would reveal the origin. Particular record was kept of its duration, etc., and the direction of the prevailing winds; and when the news reached them of the Great Fire in Chicago and the Northwest, they were convinced that what they had seen was the smoke from the terrific conflagrations. The northerly winds, which had prevailed for several days preceding the appearance of the haze or smoke, left no reason to doubt the accuracy of the supposition. J.

Hamilton's Picture of the Burning of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In one of your items this morning, in speaking of Hamilton's picture of the burning of Chicago, you say: "When it was first completed, some Chicagoan told Hamilton that he had made the wind blow the wrong way. With infinite care and patience he returned the whole picture, only to ... at first." The facts of the case are ...: I was spending the holidays in Philadelphia (where else, and not Boston, has the honor of Mr. Hamilton's presence). I was introduced to Mr. Hamilton by Dr. Harrison Allen, a mutual friend. Mr. Hamilton had already completed his picture. It was, indeed, a grand picture. I had never seen fire painted as he had painted it. It literally burned. The view was taken from the lake, at night. But, instead of blowing towards the north, the wind was blowing a hurricane of fire, and smoke, and cinders toward the south. As a Chicagoan, and as an artist, I was questioned by Mr. Hamilton in regard to the fire, and was asked my opinion of the picture. I mentioned the fact that the wind blew fiercely from the south, or near that quarter, for three days, and that it did not change during the fire. He was somewhat taken aback, but, thanking me for the information, he set himself to work bravely to correct his mistake.

The error was a serious one, and I cannot believe that Mr. Hamilton has again committed it. Respectfully yours, SAMUEL CONKEY.

CHICAGO, April 19.

Violations of the Game-Laws.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the Prairie Shooting Club to the fact that the Game-Laws are violated every day not only by "pot-hunters" throughout the State, but also by the proprietors of meat-markets in the city. About a year ago, the Prairie Shooting Club created a great stir by stating that they would see to the enforcement of the Game-Laws. The statute makes persons having game in their possession, or offering it for sale, within the proscribed time, equally liable with the persons killing the same; and yet there is scarcely a meat market in the city where there are not ducks for sale, and, in a good many, there are prairie-chickens. At this time of the year, the birds should, by all means, have some protection. The statute gives to the person prosecuting one-half of the penalty; and it seems to me that the present is a golden opportunity for the Club to replenish its exchequer, and, at the same time, do a great deal towards preserving what little game we have left from total annihilation. HUNTER.

CHICAGO, April 19.

An Old Bible.

LEMONT, Ill., April 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the personal column of a late number of your paper, appeared the statement of a large Bible now in possession of D. Simonds, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., probably over 150 years old. We can show a Bible in this town that is dated A. D. 1679, which makes it within seven years of being 200 years old. It contains marriage and death records dated from 1719 to 1752. The book weighs about 12 pounds. J.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

His Marriage with the Daughter of Lord Howard.

From the New York Tribune.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute has, for some time, occupied the attention of the fashionable world in England. The Marquis, whose family name is Stuart, is descended from a noble English house, which was represented in the peerage before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic. He is the only son of the second Marquis and Lady Hastings, daughter of the first Marquis of Hastings, and succeeded to his father's title and estates while an infant. When in his 11th year his mother died, but his education received the most careful attention from his guardians. About four years ago, considerable surprise was caused by the announcement that he had renounced the creed of his fathers and joined the Roman Catholic Church. He adopted this course so unostentatiously that rumors stating that he had returned to his former belief found ready credence until formally denied.

The secession of the Marquis had ceased to excite comment, when, in May, 1870, Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair" recalled the young peer to the public mind. In that work, the veteran novelist, it will be recalled, introduced Lothair as a young English nobleman of vast wealth and exalted position. Left an orphan in his infancy, he is brought up under the charge of two guardians—one a grim Scotch Lord, the other an English clergyman, who, having "gone over to Rome," became Cardinal Grandison, and the mainstay of the Papacy in the British Isles. The young peer is introduced in the romance just as he is on the eve of his majority, and making his entry into society. The story is chiefly occupied with the efforts of Cardinal Grandison to tempt his ward into the Church of Rome, and the efforts of his other friends to keep him out. The parallel is not, however, carried out to the end, for the Marquis went over, but Lothair remained behind.

The alliance of the Houses of Norfolk or Arundel and Bute, however, singularly confirms what could have only been conjecture with the moralist. One part of the strategy of Rome is the introduction of the young Marquis to a Catholic family, Lord and Lady St. Jerome, and their daughter Clare Arundel, who nearly effaces the impression of the Lady Corisande, his first love, and sets him dreaming of the unity of Christendom, and planning a great cathedral. The conquest would have been speedy, so strongly are the charms of Clare Arundel seconded by the artifices of more experienced heads. But Theodora is made to rescue the impressionable youth, who is finally won by Lady Corisande.

The Marquis is one of the wealthiest peers of England. He inherited a princely property, and, during his minority, the accumulations were very great. He owns four magnificent residences: Mount Stuart, romantically situated on the Island of Bute; Cardiff Castle, built in the eleventh century, wherein Robert, Duke of Normandy, died, after being a prisoner in it for twenty-eight years; Dumfries House, Ayr, and Lodoun Castle, Kilmarnock. The Bute docks at Cardiff, entirely his property, are 65 acres in area, and cost upward of $5,000,000. He also owns most of the Island of Bute, and other landed property of great extent and value. The title of the Marquis of Bute gives him precedence of all but princes and dukes. The family motto is, *Avito viret honore*. "He flourishes in an honorable ancestry." It has been arranged that the Marquis is to repair with his bride immediately after the marriage ceremony to Cardiff Castle, travelling by a special train from London. Lord Howard, whose daughter the Marquis has espoused, is a member of the Catholic house of Norfolk, the oldest in the peerage of England. He is uncle to the present Duke of Norfolk, and has been in the British House of Commons. He is in his 54th year, and married twice, his second marriage taking place one year after the death of his first wife. The bride is in her 19th year.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST DAY OF
Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Last day with
SAM!
Afternoon and night.
Monday—Benefit of M. C. DALY. Long Strike, Katty O'Sheil, and a host of volunteers.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An Entire New and Sparkling Programme
HARRIGAN and HART in their new Specialty of LITTLE JOSIE, and THE BIG & LITTLE OF IT.
First week of J. R. Kemble's LES BRIGANDS; or THE LAUGH, THE KISS, THE WHISPER.
THE HAUNTED PAWNSHOP—MARKET DAY.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
CHAS. WALTERS, the great Sensational, Grotesque Song and Dance Artist, will shortly appear.

GLOBE THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
Black Crook! Black Crook!
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lilly Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, Sergeant Burk, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
JOHN DILLON
AND
IRWIN COMBINATION,
In the drama of
SMOKE.
Also, Professor Faber's TALKING MACHINE.
Friday and Saturday, and Saturday Matinee.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH,
West Side.
Mr. T. B. Turnbull respectfully announces the third and last appearance of the WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,
OLE BULL,
IN
Grand Concert Matinee,
This Saturday Afternoon.
Commencing at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Miss GERTRUDE ORME ......Soprano
Mr. J. H. CHATTERSON ......Tenor
Mr. ALFRED RICHTER, the eminent Pianist and Composer.
Mr. LOUIS FALK ......Organist
Admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Reserved seats now for sale by diagram at West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st; Horton's Library, 637 West Lake st; and Lyon & Healy's music store, Wabash-av and Sixteenth-st.
Chickering Pianos used at these Concerts.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
Household Furniture, &c.
On SATURDAY, April 20, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF
Household Goods,
New Buggies, Express Wagons, and other Merchandise.
TWO FINE PONIES
AT AUCTION, this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
1 black Pony, 8 years old.
1 bay Pony, 7 years old.
Both sound, kind, and good travellers.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

755 WEST MADISON-ST.
Meat Market, Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, Harness, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock a.m.,
At 755 West Madison-st. Horse, Wagon, Harness, Scales, Counters, Meat Racks, Awning, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 288 FOURTH-ST.
Dwelling-House and Lease of Lot
AT AUCTION, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 22, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, 288 Fourth-st, southwest corner of Elizabeth. A two-story frame dwelling, with lease of lot, 8 years to run, at a rental of $65 per annum. Terms—One-half cash, one-fourth Sept. 1st, one-fourth Nov. 1st next.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT THE RED FRONT.
20 Open and Top Buggies,
Democrat and Beach Wagons,
Phaetons and Express Wagons,
20 Double and Single Harness,
AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

23 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.
Genteel Furniture
CARPETS, MIRROR, AND PIANO,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, April 23, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling No. 23 South Clinton-st. We shall without reserve, sell all the household effects, such as Parlor, Dining-Room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and other Carpets, Mirrors, Piano Forte, etc. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
350 Cases BOOTS and SHOES,
ON SECOND FLOOR,
On TUESDAY, April 23, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE
New First-class, Medium, and Common Furniture, and New Carpetings,
On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, &c.,
On THURSDAY morning, April 25, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

353 WEST ADAMS-ST.
Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling-house 353 West Adams-st. We will sell all the household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

529 SOUTH STATE-ST.
Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling 529 South State-st., all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc., will be sold without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.
Genteel Furniture
ELEGANT CARPETS, ETC., ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday, April 25, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling-house 173 West Adams-st., all the household effects will be sold, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
Household Furniture
The contents of several first-class dwellings, removed from Union Park and Michigan-av., consisting in part of Marble-Top Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Rosewood and Black Walnut Wardrobes, Book Cases, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Ice Chests, Cook Stoves, Sewing Machines, English Brussels, 3-Ply, Kidminster, and Stair Carpets.
25 crates Crockery in open and original lots, at 12 o'clock.
Also 1 Rosewood Piano, 7-octave, carved legs; cost $500. Also, Top and Two-seat Buggies. On SATURDAY, April 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.,
On SATURDAY MORNING, April 20, at 9½ o'clock
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Household Property,
At 985 INDIANA-AV.,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Morning, April 22, at 10 o'cl'k.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Looking-Glasses, Pictures, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
Also large assortment of
OFFICE DESKS
Saturday, April 20, 1872,
At 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 44 State-st.
HORACE REED & CO.
All lines of street cars pass our door.

On Wednesday, April 24, '72, at 10 o'clock,
Dry Goods, Cloths, Notions, &c.,
Also line of STRAW GOODS, Men's, Boys', and Women's.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

Commodious Brick Dwelling for Sale at Auction.
The premises known as No. 14 Willard-place, between West Washington and Randolph-sts., with barn in rear, April 22, at 10 ..., on the premises.
IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
Of Four Fine Residences,
On Easy Terms of Payment.
We will sell as above, Saturday, April 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., Two First-class Residences Nos. 86 and 87 Oakwood-av.; double frame and brick basement dwelling house of 9 rooms each, well finished, on lot 50x125 ft to an alley. Nos. 376 and 378 Cottage Grove-av., two two-story brick houses, with basement; ten rooms each; all modern improvements. The sale will take place on the ground.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
376 State-st.

NURSERY.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, &C.
OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, 10,000, $22.50.
POTATOES, Early Rose; bushel, $2; barrel, $4.
CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, dozen, $3; 100, $22.
PEACH, first class trees and assortment, 100, $10.50.
PEAR, Std. Bartlett, &c.; best 1 year, 3—4 feet; dozen, $2.50.
CUTTINGS, Concord, Grape, and Willows, 1,000, $1.
MAPLE, SOFT, 1,000 6—12 inches, $1; 12—18 inches, $1.50.
MAPLE, SOFT, 100 first class, $15; 1,000, $80.
EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Fruit and Flower Plates. General assortment.
Please call or send 10c. for Catalogues.
F. K. PHOENIX.
Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between E. T. Shergold and E. W. Speck, and known as Shergold & Speck, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be continued by E. T. Shergold.
Chicago, April 19, 1872. E. T. SHERGOLD. E. W. SPECK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, REAL Estate Dealers, 511 Wabash-av.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES.
INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-second-st., east front, brick, and 2-story frame on brick foundation, $7,500.
INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 25x150, 2-story frame house, $5,500.
SOUTH PARK-AV., corner Thirtieth-st., lot 50x150, and good house, $10,000.
SOUTHEAST CORNER FORTY-NINTH-ST. and Indiana-av., lot 100x150 and fine 2-story and basement-brick, $25,000.
TWENTY HOUSES AT OAKLAND, with lots, from $4,000 to $15,000; small payment down and balance on easy payments if taken at once.
OAKLAND, very fine residence and choice location, gas, water, and fine improvements, $30,000, near horse and steam cars.
THIRD-AV., near Harrison-st., house and lot, $9,000.
STATE-ST., 2-story frame house and lot, 25x160, dwelling above and store below, $6,000.
HYDE PARK, large house and lot, 75x150, near depot, on principal street, $10,000.
GROVELAND PARK, large house near Lake, and 85-foot lot.
TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near State-st., 2-story house and lot, 25x150, with barn, $6,500.
MICHIGAN-AV., two large residences, east front, one marble front, and the other brick, with choice surroundings, $30,000 and $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-first-st., large 2-story and basement-brick, $15,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS 20 lots on Adams, 25x125 each, near railroad; $1,000 each.
Lot corner Harrison and Campbell av., 25x125.
25x125, corner Jackson and Campbell-av., $70 per foot.
5 lots on Lake-st., near Staunton.
4 lots, Madison and Barry Point road, 25x100.
18 lots on Park av., near Staunton-av., 25x100.
18 lots on Washington, near Staunton-av., 25x175.
Lot, Van Buren and Campbell-av., 55x150.
Western-av. and Fourth-st., 30 lots, $500 each.
Western-av., corner Harrison, 165x101, cheap.
Western av., and near Oswego, 25x115, $1,250.
Washington-av. and Paulina, 9 lots, 25x125.
Parties in search of homes, and to save paying high rents, should look at these lots and buy some of them, and have a home of their own. Further information will be given by calling at the office of D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES on South Side, at low figures. 3 lots near Brighton Depot, very cheap. Lots at Kenwood, Ravenswood, Norwood, Evanston, and Hyde Park. 100 feet, south front, on Jackson-st. 100 feet on Adams-st., just out fire limits. Very reasonable. S. DELAMATER, 167 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON IRVING place, near Monroe-st, at only $65 per foot if taken soon. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—THAT $7,000 RESIDENCE AT NO. 80 Warren-av., is still in the market. Will you stand by and see it sold for less than $7,000, when it is worth $10,000? I tell you it must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 569 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 150 West Indiana-st., consisting of 10 rooms, pantry and closets, suitable for two families; water in the house. Inquire at 178 North Reuben-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE NEW 2-STORY brick house, northeast corner Morgan and Tyler-sts. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE, 1065 State-st., containing store and 13 rooms, with ground lease. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 489 HUBBARD-ST., with five years' lease of lot, possession given May 1; 4 large rooms, pantry, wood-shed, etc. Apply on the premises; price $1,600.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE—COTTAGE of 7 rooms, No. 783 Wabash-av., no taxes. J. M. CUTLER, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT COTTAGE OF 12 rooms, fitted to accommodate three families. Will rent for $65 per month. Price low. Convenient to horse cars. Apply to H. HUNTINGTON, Evening Journal counting-room.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND BARN; lot 25 ft.; near Union Park, one block from street cars. Inquire of owner, 136 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 25x120 feet, on Larrabee-st., near Belden-av. Two-story and basement house on Ohio, near Clark-st., with lease of lot. SCHRADER BROS., 72 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NICE COTtage-house and barn, sheds, fences and all complete, with four years' lease of ground from May 1, 1872; a good business centre in the heart of the city. Apply at 326 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE NO. 774 MICHIgan-av., near Twenty-second-st., with lease of lot; suitable for millinery business or residence. House No. 22 North Reuben-st. (fronting on Union Park), with six years' lease of lot; very desirable for residence. PALMER & MARBLE, corner State and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20x165, WABASH-AV., BEtween Congress and Van Buren-sts., with elegant iron front, ready to put up. Terms easy. A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $250; BUSIness lots, $400. First payment, $50 and $100, balance in payments to suit you. We take you free of expense to see these lots. Call at 183 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH STORE; 2-story house with basement. Inquire of MILLER BROS., Oak Park.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 7 ROOMS AND unfinished basement, 55 Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park. Price, $2,500. Apply at 636 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—96 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON SOUTH Park Boulevard, near Forty-second-st., very cheap. Large part of payment can run for 5 years at low interest. WM. GARNETT, 695 State-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—10 LOTS on Second-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 7 lots on First-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 4 lots on Erie-st., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 50 by 125 on Lake-av., near Forty-first st. WING & FARLIN, 45 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE NICE COTTAGE NO. 48 RAY st., 24x90 feet; first street south of Twenty ninth-st., with 5 years' lease.

FOR SALE—$200 AND $250—LOTS OUTSIDE OF fire limits, on Milwaukee and Wilmot-avs. You can pay for them by saving $2 a week. Small payment down. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250, NO PAYMENT DOWN. Boulevard lots and others, 2 blocks from Maplewood depot. Fare, 6¼ cents; accessible also by street cars and omnibus. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SIXTEEN LOTS for an improved farm or city property. Inquire at the Ublich Hotel, of D. B. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, is 27 feet on Michigan-av. by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranted deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, POLK, Taylor, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth-sts. for $250 to $675. Easy terms. R. C. GIVINS, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE-LIMITS, ON WILcox and Adams-sts., 3 blocks from Madison-st. cars, lots for $1,000 on long time and easy terms; no money required from those who wish to build immediately. GEO. W. RUST, 321 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROperty, Dearborn-st., just north of Lake-st., 36x130, with unimpaired foundations and material on ground, very cheap, greatly below its value. Inquire of C. L. NIEHOFF & CO., 59 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, east front, 109 South Morgan-st.; lot 26x200. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements, and in perfect order; good barn; lot 25x180 to alley; $12,500; easy terms. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with mirrors, gas fixtures, etc., and all modern improvements; good barn; in one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING BOULEvard, State-st. and Wabash-av., will be sold on easy terms. 20 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits. A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South Division. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., two-story frame house, 11 or 12 rooms, good cellar, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; lot 25x178½. Price, $12,000. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., east front, two-story frame house and brick basement, good cellar, furnace, gas fixtures, carpets, &c.; lot 50x160 to 20-foot alley. Price, $20,000. Easy terms, from 1 to 10 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison street.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., two-story frame house of 10 rooms, good cellar, gas fixtures and furnace, nearly new; also a barn; lot 25x178½. Price, $10,500. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A splendid farm of 400 acres adjoining thriving village of 1,500 inhabitants, 42 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. Railroad. Well watered, two houses and good barns. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—13 2-STORY AND BASEMENT new brick houses, on Johnson place, near Ellis Park; all modern improvements, 12 rooms, bath-room, closets, hot and cold water, &c.; which we will sell for $5,000 and $5,500 each; $500 cash, $500 every six months until paid for. If parties will call on us they can deal directly with the owners, and save commissions. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE of 9 rooms, all neatly finished, with long lease; price $10,000. Inquire on premises, 392½, or 389 Butterfield-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE, 283 THIRD-av.
House and lot No. 37 Davis-st.
House and lot on Erie-st., near Lincoln.
Two marble fronts on Colfax-av.
Brick residence on Michigan-av.
LEVI WING & CO., 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON OAKley-st., only $500. Also large lots on Fullerton, Kimball, and Montrose-avs., for the small price of $350 to $500. Call and take a free ride and see them, and you will be convinced that they are the best lots for the money that can be found in the city. Office open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for the accommodation of those who cannot spare the time during the day. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A FIRST-CLASS 2-story and basement octagon marble front house, with sub-cellar and all modern improvements. Apply to W. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., first-class 2-story and basement marble-front house, with all modern improvements, price, $11,000, will be sold on easy terms of payment. WING & FARLIN, 45 Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT houses on Calumet-av. very cheap; immediate possession; one on Indiana-av.; also cottage lot on Lake-av. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$4,000—BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR Thirty-second-st. Basement cottage of 5 rooms. Bath room, gas, etc. Also, good barn. Lot 25x113 ft. $500 cash, balance on easy terms. JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON PRAIRIE-av., $9,000.
House and lot on Michigan-av.; $23,000.
House and lot on Indiana-av.; $26,000.
House and lot on Calumet-av.; $15,000.
Lot 50x178 Wabash-av.; $200.
Lot 48x178 Prairie-av.; $75.
Lot 100x178 Prairie-av.; $75.
Thirty five lots near Central Park, 25x125 ft. These lots are being sold rapidly, and building is now going on. Price $750 1-3 cash. Houses on Prairie-av., $4,000 to $7,000. Call in the morning. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 311 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES NORTH OF FIFTY-FIRST-st., and one block west of Stewart-av., $2,000 per acre. W. O. COLE, 679 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NICE BUILDING LOTS ON HARrison and Flournoy-sts., only small amount down. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 183 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE HOUSES, Prairie and Michigan-avs., near the new site of Trinity Church. Bargains. MEARS, 1134 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES ON PERCH-ST., Irving Place, south of Monroe, 4 rooms, and in first-rate order. Price low and terms very easy. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—NO. 16 DEpuyster-st., 2-story frame. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ALL SOLD BUT ONE OF THOSE splendid cottages on Paulina-st., near Van Buren. $3,500; long time. Also 2 houses on Tyler-st. cheap; 1 on Hubbard-st. cheap; 1 very fine brick on Peoria-st., near Jackson, cheap. Also, a number of lots on the West Side, very cheap. JOHN S. MAIR & CO., 52 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD NEARly new frame house, with brick basement, of 10 rooms; two-story barn; lot 33x125 to alley; good location. Parties wishing to secure a snug little home can save $500 by applying soon, as it must be sold. Also furniture, stoves, piano, horse and leather-top buggy, at a sacrifice. Apply on premises, 664 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.,
LOTS FOR MANUFACTORIES.
74x160, southwest corner Jefferson and Jackson-sts.
40x100, southwest corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.
40x150, Monroe, near Clinton-st.
50x150, corner Clinton and Tyler-sts.
112x147, corner Elizabeth and Fulton-sts.
40x130, Monroe, near Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.:
Two lots on Jackson-st., near Leavitt, $1,500.
25x130, corner Hamilton-av. and Jackson.
Ten lots, Flournoy, corner Leavitt, $1,000.
Twenty lots, Second-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, $1,000.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, FOR $4,000 beautiful and well-built Gothic cottage, 6 rooms. Also, fine house, 9 rooms, brick basement, only $4,300. Both on West Adams-st., near Hoyne, and in first-rate condition; $1,000 cash on either; large or small lot. Immediate possession. These are cheap, I think. Call on owner, J. A. OWEN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st., cottage 183 South Morgan-st., $1,150, with barn. 183 South Peoria-st., brick basement, 12 rooms, $6,000. Two-story and basement brick, Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, $12,000. Two-story frame, 10 rooms, Paulina, near Monroe, $5,500.

FOR SALE—LOT AND BUILDING NO. 25 West Randolph-st., adjoining the Bienis House. Price $15,000, on easy terms. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A LARGE and valuable ... near the city, having already a number of first-class dwellings, land high and rolling, adjoining depot on all sides, having 8 or 10 trains each way daily, on one of the most desirable roads. The right man, with $10,000 or $15,000 cash can take the management and make a fortune. Sold in consequence of the late fire. No applications without the name, or to trade considered. Address F 59, Tribune branch office, one week.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—Fine brick house, and lot 24x170, near Union Park. At a bargain, if taken soon. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ARMITAGE ROAD—10 ACRES corner Armitage road and new city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 25x178, A LITTLE south of Thirty-fifth-st., east front; only $90 per foot, easy terms; or $85 per foot cash, a bargain. State-st., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 48x125, only $120 per foot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND PARK PROPerty. Several very choice and desirable lots on the South Park boulevard, and on the South Park and avenues in its vicinity; also on the Vincennes Road, Oakwood, Michigan and Wabash-avs.; also a tract of 7 acres on the corner of Sixty-second-st., running from Indiana to Kankakee-av. Those seeking investments of the first-class south of the city limits are respectfully invited to call at my office. In all cases fellow brokers will be liberally dealt with. Very easy terms can be given upon any of the above property, and there is no property, in my judgment, so certain to rise surely and rapidly for some years to come as this, all resident property north of Twenty-second-st., having been crippled or destroyed, as first-class resident property by the fire. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 23 AND 25 WALNUT-st., with long lease, at a great bargain. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, near Union Park, very cheap; only $1,000 cash down, balance easy. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNERS, southwest corner Madison-st., 53 or 80x110 feet to alley; recent buildings will be taken down July 1. Southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x173 feet to alley. A fine lot for a hotel or block of stores. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—STATE-ST., NEAR Randolph, 36x44, 99 years; Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 24x110, 99 years. No reappraisal during entire term; right of purchase at fixed price. The most desirable leases in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—COTtage 5 rooms, and lot 25x150, near corner May and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., JUST NORTH of Thirty-second-st., a fine lot 50x165, water and sewers in the lot. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fourth-st., 2 nice large houses, 3 stories and basement, with modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain if taken within the next 5 days. Terms made very easy. Apply to THOS. A. & M. HILL, 491 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM OF 10 ACRES; GOOD brick buildings; near depot; 60 minutes' ride from Chicago; will be sold cheap; also farm of 110 acres and a farm of 80 acres, well improved. WHIPPLE, ...

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES of desirable land in Wayne County, Ills., near R. R.; 20 acres timber; only $5 per acre. J. K. FINLEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT Arlington, Ills.; rents at $1,000 per year, now running; good repair; price, $7,000. Easy terms. Apply to S. E. WELTZ, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE DESIRAble property known as the Dwight House. For particulars apply to DWIGHT DEMING, South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM, WITHIN 40 miles of Chicago, 160 acres, more or less, as purchaser may desire. Good buildings, fruit, timber, and water of best quality. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surrounding drives beautiful; 500 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake La Belle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES FINE BOTTOM LAND on Solomon River, 3 miles from town of Delphos, a rapidly growing village in Kansas—or will exchange for city property. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 311 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE 80-ACRE farm for sale, or trade for city property; located near the City of Geneseo, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Inquire at 300 State-st., of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—5 OR 10 ACRES SOUTH OF THIRTY-ninth and north of Sixty-first-st., between Halsted and State-sts. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT, 70 TO 100 feet, vacant, on Madison-st., west of Centre-av. and east of Leavitt-st.; will make a liberal cash payment. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 33 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE their property sold will do well to call on us. We have a number of applicants desiring to purchase and rent. J. H. HILL & CO., 311 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, SUITable for a boarding-house, worth $8,000 to $10,000; will pay part cash and part in notes secured on realty bearing 10 per cent. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 84 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL YOU THAT WANT TO BUY HORSES at their real value, or less, can save money by giving me a call. Go and ask those that I have sold to, and you will find that I do not misrepresent horses, but sell on their real merit. M. C. BRADLY, 42 Harmon Court.

A VARIETY OF BUGGIES AND PHAETONS, also a supply of Olmstead's Poughkeepsie buggies, at 244 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at L. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draught), mules, harness, lap-robes, wagons, buggies, etc., every Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 421 State-st.; also, large black team, weighing 2,400 lbs. from the country. Money advanced on all kinds of goods. O. BRIGGS.

BOARDING STABLE, 101 FOSTER-ST.—PLENty of room for teams and teamsters.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-second-st., corner State, have on sale the largest stock of business wagons, open and top buggies, in Chicago; also 12 heavy lumber wagons, well adapted for city work; several draft and driving horses, with single and double harness, at prices that will defy competition.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell (at private or public sale), will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE TEAM, AND double wagon and harness, cheap. Inquire at No. 9 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, FOR HALF THEIR VALue; one buggy, cost $225, will take $150. Must sell. 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—1 ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE SUITable for one or two horses. Inquire of C. D. AUSTIN & CO., 260 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, cheap for cash; horse good traveller, sound and gentle. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 86 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BRACE PEDler's wagon; just the thing for notion or tin, at 1084 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER WAGON, 3½ SKEIN, used only two months; good as new. Call at the barn 1084 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket-work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies of our own make. Also, a good line of ... and three quarter ... road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—BY AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER, at 758 Indiana-av., farm and team wagons at wholesale and retail. No change in prices on account of the advance in iron.

PARTIES HAVING HORSES FOR SALE WILL do well to call at my barn. Want ten to fill orders to-day. J. CROSBY, corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. MINER T. AMES & CO., corner West Kinzie and Green sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, OR Concord wagon. Apply to P, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARDERS—AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses and carriages on commission.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL 100 M GOOD Chicago brick at $15.25; 20 m full sized, hard, red brick at $13. J. H. BISSELL, 84 West Randolph-st.

20,000 OLD RED PRESSED BRICK OF the best manufacture for sale cheap. J. N. SMART & CO., 218 Monroe-st.

300,000 OLD BRICK, LARGE CHICAGO size, for sale in lots to suit. J. N. SMART & CO., 216 Monroe-st.

NEW YORK.

Press Comments on the New City Charter.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

NEW YORK, April 19.

SPECULATION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE to-day, was active and buoyant in a few stocks, but irregular in the general list. Harlem advanced by rapid strides from 118½ to 129. One reason for this remarkable advance was the favorable prospect of Vanderbilt's Quick Transit scheme, and another early adjournment of the Legislature without doing anything to change the situation at the Forty-second street depot. Late in the afternoon Harlem dropped suddenly from 129 to 126, but afterwards rallied to 126, and then fell off to 124½. Pacific Mail advanced to 68¾, and reacted to 67¼, and rallied to 68¼. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central advanced to 35, and Western Union to 77, but the latter afterward receded to 76¾. Northwestern common shares advanced to 83¾, and Union Pacific to 39¼. The chief activity during the day was in the above shares. The balance of the market was irregular, with a decline in some cases. Erie heavy and declined to 60¾. Afterwards rallied to 62¾, finally fell off to 61¾. Some prominent bulls were liberal sellers of stocks at the advance. The market closed generally dull.

MONEY
very easy during the earlier hours. Loans were made from 7 down to 4 per cent. At the close the demand increased, and the final business was at 6 to 7 per cent.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET
was firm, and rather more active, at 109½ to 109⅞ for prime bankers sixty-days' sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET
closed firm at 111¾@111⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS
strong and higher, with an improved demand.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½; Union Pacific firsts at 92@92½; land grants at 81@81½; incomes at 86@87.

[To the Associated Press.]

AQUATIC.
NEW YORK, April 19.—Ellis Ward accepts the challenge of John Biglin to row a single scull race for $1,000, the race to be rowed half way between home and home.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.
The bondholders of the St. Louis & St... Railroad held a meeting yesterday. A Committee appointed at a private meeting of the bondholders on Wednesday strongly recommended the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds. The recommendation was approved, and the petition was signed by a majority of the bondholders, asking the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the road, for an immediate foreclosure of the mortgage. They also ask that a Receiver be appointed, the road sold, and the proceeds divided.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.
An order giving steamship companies the privilege of receiving general order goods into their own bonded warehouses has been signed by Collector Arthur, and sent to Washington for Secretary Boutwell's indorsement.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.
The charter for this city, adopted at Albany, yesterday, provides for the election of a Mayor and Aldermen on the 21st of May. The voting for Aldermen will be on the cumulative plan. It vests in the Board of Aldermen all legislative authority, and executive power to appropriate money for city expenditures. They also choose four Commissioners out of the five of the Department of Public Works, Parks, Charities, and Finance, and six of the Department of Public Safety. The power of the Mayor is greatly restricted. Considerable doubt is expressed at Albany whether the Governor will approve the charter.

The *Times* says of the new charter: "It is the most substantial and satisfactory of the somewhat tardy fruit of the great movement in favor of municipal reform."

The *World* calls it "the absurd charter of the Committee of Seventy."

The *Tribune* says: "It differs in a great many important points from all the laws under which we have been misgoverned heretofore, and while, it seems to us, needlessly cumbrous in some provisions, and defective in many others, there are portions of it which command our hearty approval."

The *Herald* says: "It is law experimental in its character, complicated in its machinery, and destitute of that directness and simplicity which, more than anything else, tend to secure good and honest government."

The new charter makes a clean sweep of the present officials, turns out the Mayor, both Boards of Common Council, Comptroller, Corporation Council, Commissioners of Parks, Public Works, Commissioners of Docks, Police Commissioners, Public Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, Fire Department, Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Tax Commissioners, and Board of Education. [obscured] the election of May 21, will have the effect of disfranchising a very large number of citizens. The Constitution provides that no person be qualified to vote except he has been a resident thirty days before the election of the district in which he is entitled to vote. It is argued that this disfranchises all those who change their residences on the 1st of May.

PARDON.
President Grant has pardoned Reuben Carpenter, who has served a term of eighteen months imprisonment for aiding in the manufacture of counterfeit revenue stamps, and restoring his citizenship, which had been forfeited.

IMPURE MEATS.
The New York *Tribune* exposed, yesterday, the sale of impure meats in the private markets of this city, and strongly condemned the Health Inspectors who have neglected this duty. The butchers named as venders of foul meat have called an indignation meeting for Sunday next, and subscribed $100 each to prosecute the *Tribune* for libel.

ACQUITTED.
James Costello has been acquitted of the charge of killing John Glass.

SUIT TO RECOVER.
This morning in the Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt, Sidney W. Hopkins, Robert J. Carpenter, and Frank H. Collins, and the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the recovery of $90,000 preferred stock of the road which they claim due them for material furnished for the construction thereof.

ANOTHER FAMILY MURDER.
The *Sun* publishes an account of the poisoning of the wife and three children of David Tibner (colored), by John Henry Casper Hubert, a white man, an inmate of Tibner's house in East New York, Long Island. The story is based on the affidavit of David Tibner before a Justice of the Peace. The Justice has ordered the bodies of the woman and children to be exhumed for medical investigation.

JUDGE CARDOZO.
The Committee of the Bar Association forwarded to the Judiciary Committee, yesterday, their argument in the matter of charges against Judge Cardozo. They review the evidence, and contend that the charges of malfeasance, corruption, and judicial misbehavior have been sustained.

A FORGERY.
A forged check on the Fourth National Bank, of this city, for $3,983.33 was to-day received for collection by the German American Bank, from the County National Bank of Chicago. The check is signed "David Daws & Co." and certified "Baldwin, Teller." The whole thing is a forgery, and the bankers throughout the West are cautioned, as it is believed that an attempt will be made to negotiate other checks of a similar nature.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; low choice treble extra, $8.00@10.00; choice family $10.25@12.00. Corn firmer; mixed, 67c; yellow and white, 68c. Oats firm; 53@54c. Bran, $1.50.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $26.00@27.00; choice, $28.50@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $13.75. Bacon quiet; 5¾@7½@7¾c. Hams—sugar-cured, 11½@11¾c. Lard dull; tierce, 8⅞@9c for packer's and kettle rendered; 9¾c for refined keg.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand; fair to fully fair, 8½@9½c. Molasses in fair demand; fair fermenting, 35@40c; prime fermenting, 41@45c; choice fermenting, 50c. Coffee, 18½@20½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21½; sight, ⅛; premium gold, 11½.

COTTON—Better grades in request, poorer qualities neglected and weak. Sales of 4,000 bales good ordinary at 21½c; low middlings, 22½c; middlings, 22¾c. Receipts, 4,975 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 7,207 bales; Boston, 708 bales. Stock, 112,564 bales. Week's sales, 27,000 bales. Receipts, net, 18,803 bales; gross, 20,324 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 35,317 bales; continental, 6,424 bales; coastwise, 1,344 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull; Western rectified, 89@94c.

The Oceanus Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Captain Thomas W. Rea, who left last Monday for the scene of the late explosion of the Oceanus, to recover, if possible, the bodies of those lost by the disaster, returned to-day, and reports that he and Mr. Fisher, carpenter of the steamer, and four men dragged the river from the point where the Oceanus exploded to the point where she sunk, three miles below, but found no bodies. They also explored both the Missouri and Illinois banks of the river as far down as Cairo, but the only thing found was the body of one of the lion cubs belonging to the menagerie on board the steamer. The river has risen seven feet since the explosion, but Captain Rea left Captain Connelly in charge of the men, and the search will be continued. This is the ninth day since the disaster, and it is believed the bodies will begin to rise, and, as the water is quite still, owing to back water from the Ohio River, all that do rise can be easily secured.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 19—1 a.m.—Clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally on Saturday from the lower lakes to the Atlantic, and eastward with light southerly winds and diminishing pressure. Increased cloudiness will prevail from the upper lakes to the Gulf, with very probable rain, and southerly winds veering to westerly. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

The Mormon Criminals at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, April 19.—District Attorney Bates having warned the United States Marshal he would be liable for trespass every hour he had the prisoners since the Supreme Court decision, the Marshal, to-day, telegraphed the Attorney General for instructions, and received an answer that the prisoners must not be released except by the Judge or Court. No proceeding in the matter will be had till next Monday.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On March 3, the explosion of a magazine at Tientsin, China, destroyed eighty houses, and many lives were lost.

—A riot among the Chinese laborers at the tin mines of Larcot, Northern China, resulted in the loss of many lives.

—The San Gabriel placer mines in Los Angeles County, Cal., from whence gold was sent to the Philadelphia mint in 1836, twenty-one years before Marshall's discovery at Coloma, are about to be worked by hydraulic power, and on a large scale.

—William Conners, the night watchman at Plymouth, Ind., who was charged with the murder of John W. Thornburg, at that place, in January two years ago, has been on trial at South Bend by change of venue, for three days past, has just been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years.

—Don Rafael Guirredo, Secretary of California, under the Mexican Governor Figueroa, a prominent native of California, and Judge Kiyonari Yoshida, Vice Minister of Finance in Japan, with General George B. Williams, of the Japanese Treasury Department, and a numerous suite, have arrived in San Francisco on a special Government mission, and will leave for the East in a few days.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Meningitis—Periodical Ophthalmia—A Swelling in Front of the Pastern-Joint.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 11.

MENINGITIS.

Answer to W. Richards, New Breda, Iowa: According to the somewhat mixed-up description which you have given in your inquiry about the disease of your horse, the disease in question very probably has its seat in the lumbal portion of the spinal marrow and its membranes, and is what is commonly called "Meningitis." As your inquiry contains no information concerning the keeping of your horse, and the conditions and the circumstances under which he was kept, and with which he was surrounded, previously to his taking sick, it is rather difficult to give any opinion as to the exact cause of such a special case. One might guess; but, as mere guessing can throw no light upon the subject, I will only say that work-horses which are in a very good condition, which are fed with an abundance of highly-nutritious food, and are suddenly exercised after having been idle for some time, are more subject to Meningitis than any others. As to a treatment, I would advise you, taking into consideration that your horse has been sick since the 1st of February, to let him have, till the flies make their appearance, the benefit of a good pasture, in which he is not bothered by other horses, especially not by colts and young horses full of playfulness and mischief. As far as a medical treatment is concerned, you may apply, about twice a week, a good counter-irritant—for instance, a fly-blister—just above his loins; still, I cannot decide whether such an application will yet do much good, for it may be that the time for its beneficial action has already expired.

PERIODICAL OPHTHALMIA.

IRISH GROVE, Mo., April 6.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a horse 8 years old. His right eye became inflamed, commenced running, turned white, more perceptibly near the pupil (could not see any sign of anything being run in it). In about two months it was almost as clear as the other one, since which time it did not get any better. Made application of cold water only. It again has assumed the primary stages as last spring. One man said it is what is called Thorn in the eye, and told me to blow pulverized loaf-sugar into it. Have done so several times without any marked benefit as yet. Any information through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, as to the nature and treatment of the same, will be much appreciated by yours,

J. C. CULBERTSON.

Answer to J. C. Culbertson: The eye-disease of your horse, undoubtedly, is periodical ophthalmia, or so-called "Moon-Blindness." All that can be done against it is to retard its progress, and to mitigate the single attacks, whereby the sight of the diseased eye may be saved for some time, for Moon-Blindness must be considered an incurable disease, which has a great tendency to become more destructive, and to increase in violence with each attack. Loss of the sight is the final and inevitable result under all circumstances. Still light diet, moderate exercise, a clean, well-ventilated stable, pure air, and good care in general, will have a favorable influence, at least in so far as to render the attacks milder and less frequent. On the other hand, hard work, heavy food, an abundance of grain, especially of corn, musty oats, and dusty hay, a damp and dirty stable, and impure air, will hasten the unfavorable termination by causing the attacks to be more violent and the free intervals to be shorter. If the pupil of the diseased eye, as is generally the case, is morbidly contracted, and if the aqueous humor of the anterior chamber of the eye, in front of the crystalline lens, has become dim or opaque, or if the cornea has lost its transparency, an emulsion of one drachm of finely-powdered calomel, one drachm of belladonna extract, one drachm of distilled water, and six drachms to one ounce of pure olive oil, applied between the eyelids, by means of a soft camel's hair pencil, about three times a day, each time a drop or two, may be of some service, as it will expand the contracted pupil, and further the absorption of the exudations. Blowing loaf-sugar into a horse's eye, like any other kind of *hocus-pocus*, can only make a horse shy, but not be of any use. Some persons are always ready to [obscured] for advice on all possible diseases of man and beast, provided they themselves have not to suffer the consequences.

A SWELLING IN FRONT OF THE PASTERN-JOINT.

KNOBNOSTER, Johnson County, Mo.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a colt, 3 years old this spring, that has got a swelling in front of its pastern-joint, the size of a hen's egg; been so for six months. It is soft, and don't hurt him at all. If you can tell me what to do to cure it, through THE TRIBUNE, you will oblige

HENRY SLEIGHT.

Answer to Henry Sleight: Whether that swelling you complain about can be removed without injury to the colt, depends upon its nature. If it is a cyst, it can be removed only by an operation, which must be a very neat one, on account of the nearness of the joint. Still, as the swelling does not hurt the colt, I do not see the necessity of removing it. If it is a simple swelling, such a one as is produced by an inflammatory process, it may, possibly, be removed by absorption. If you wish to do something, you may try a mixture of tincture of iodine and of tincture of cantharides (1:2), and may rub it on the swelling once every other day.

VETERINARIAN.

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

An Account from an Inyo Paper.

From the Inyo (Cal.) Independent.

Monday night, March 25, was calm, clear, and frosty, the moon just past the full, lighting mountain and valley with perfect distinctness as far as the eye could reach; there was nothing unnatural or remarkable in the night or weather. At about 25 minutes past 2 o'clock in the morning the great unknown and unmeasurable power beneath began to rumble and roar, to heave and toss. The quakings and rumblings were almost incessant, but as a rule they amounted to nothing more than mere tremors; though every few minutes a sharp, crackling shock would come, startling everybody as only an earthquake can; but the first, so far, was the only one entailing loss of life or destruction to property, which, Heaven knows, was sufficient. In this place, it was soon ascertained that every adobe, brick, or stone building in town was wholly or partially destroyed. The upper story of the Court House, a two-story brick, received a send-away to the south, the lower walls left standing, but crushed and cracked to the foundation. County Clerk Hammerstrand and Under Sheriff Moore were sleeping in their offices on the first floor, but could not get out until after the crash. This was most fortunate for them, for the upper walls fell outward, under which they would have been buried; an instant later they had these to climb.

The editor of this paper was awakened from a deep sleep to a consciousness of the cries of his terrified wife, or to even a partial conception of the terrible convulsions of the earth. With a feeling of indescribable terror, he reached the floor. Reeling and staggering like a drunken man for a time—measured by the sensations it were an age—he vainly sought to grasp from his crib a sleeping child. It was an impossible task, for, as he staggered forward the crib rolled away, and then came a shock that sent him back against the bed. By some means to him unknown he finally got the child in his arms, and started for the kitchen adjoining, a light frame. At the moment, a crash was heard in the office, directly overhead, where stood a couple of presses weighing over 2,000 pounds, which seemed to be breaking through the floor above. Unlocking the outside door, he threw the child to the heaving ground, and returned to meet his wife, as she staggered out with her sleeping babe. Amid the falling plastering and crashing crockery, all escaped without a scratch. The whole time thus occupied probably did not exceed fifty seconds, and then the worst was over. The junior editor, who sleeps upon the same floor, was awakened by the first movement, and opened and passed through two locked doors with the utmost difficulty, reaching the street in safety, just as occurred the crash of the falling buildings.

The nearest point to this place, where complete destruction ruled rampant, is the Eclipse Mill, where the Superintendent, Henry Tregallas, was killed in the ruins of his house. When found by the terrified employes his arms were locked around the almost inanimate form of his wife, both buried in the debris, she badly injured, nearly suffocated, and he quite dead. Every building on the ground, save the frame mill, is razed to the earth, and it is absolutely wonderful that none but Mr. Tregallis fell victims.

The greatest loss of life and destruction of buildings occurred in the town of Lone Pine, 18 miles south of this place. Every stone and adobe building, comprising about three-fourths of that unfortunate place, was levelled to the earth. Owing, probably, to the soft, springy nature of the ground upon which it stands, the destruction of even the class of buildings above mentioned, was more complete than elsewhere. Many of the dwellings, and with one or two exceptions, every business house in the town was built of adobes, and hence the great loss of life. There were over 60 persons killed and wounded in that place alone. The large store of Loomis Bros., crowded with goods, fell and burned up Rockwell Loomis. The *debris* caught fire close by where he was lying, and near to a large quantity of powder in kegs. He owes his life, as many others, to a deed of heroism performed by Wm. Covington, who, in the midst of the quakings and terror of the scene, and at the imminent risk of his life, refused to abandon his helpless friend, and never ceased his efforts until he had extinguished the fire then lapping the powder kegs, and got the wounded man out. The worst hurt, though not the only one sustained by Mr. Loomis, was in having one ear and a large portion of his scalp torn away.

Fissures in the earth are numerous and extend all over the valley; no hurried description can possibly do justice to the wonderful physical effects everywhere visible. Vast crevasses have been opened, new lakes formed, sinks of from ten inches to twenty feet and covering acre after acre; cracks extending miles, the river partially dammed and turned, and the foot-hills are in places rent with wide cracks.

A Noted Family—Extraordinary Longevity of Its Members—Meeting After Fifty-two Years' Separation.

From the Memphis Appeal.

No one familiar with the political history of the United States for the past forty years, is ignorant of the personal history and admirable personal qualities of George W. Jones, who, through an almost ordinary lifetime, represented the Lincoln District of Tennessee in the Congress of the United States and in that of the Confederacy. The history of Mr. Jones' family, of whom there are five brothers and a sister, is remarkable.

William D. Jones, the oldest brother, born Dec. 13, 1799. Resides in Bastrop County, Texas.

Henry T. Jones, born April 3, 1801. Resides in Shelby County, Tenn.

Martin S. Jones, born May 5, 1802. Resides in Marshall County, Tenn.

George W. Jones, born March 15, 1806. Resides in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Richard M. Jones, born May 22, 1807. Resides in Greene County, Missouri.

Mary J. Jones, wife of George Small, born Sept. 16, 1810. Resides in Shelby County, Tennessee.

The above five brothers and one sister were born in King and Queen County, Virginia, and are the children of James Jones, a native of said County of King and Queen, and Jane Slaughter, his wife, who was a native of King William County, Virginia. The mother died in King and Queen County, Virginia, October 1, 1810, leaving surviving her the above named six children and one other daughter, about eighteen months old, who died about two years after the death of her mother. Since the death of their sister there has been no other death among this family of children, now nearly 63 years ago. James Jones, the father, removed with his family to Giles County, Tennessee, in the spring of 1816, when he died on the 20th of May, 1830.

The five sons and the daughter separated in 1820, and met for the first time since that year, 52 years ago, on the 4th inst., at the residence of Henry T. Jones, of the Shelby County Court, a few miles from this city. All six were in Memphis yesterday, and had their photographs taken. The whole party, as guests of Judge Walker, dined together at Mme. Vincent's, the happiest convocation, because honored wherever known, that has met in Memphis during the century.

The Social-Equality Question.

An amusing scene occurred during the session of the Colored Men's Convention, at New Orleans, April 13. That morning an article had appeared in the New Orleans *Times* taking the colored men to task for their desire for social equality. The colored men waited until the editor of the *Times* entered the hall and took his seat on the platform, and then had read the following spicy resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the colored people of the United States, in Convention assembled, do most solemnly repudiate the sentiments ascribed to us in the New Orleans *Times* of this morning, wherein it asserts that one of the dominant ideas of this Convention is forced social equality, for which we have the greatest repugnance, and which we pledge ourselves to resist with all the means at the command of self-respect; and that we, in the name of true religion and virtue, appeal to the Christian sentiments of the American public, to protect us from the social equality which we have been enforced to endure by the *Times* people, and the class they represent, the evidence of which may be seen in the variety of complexions in every colored assembly.

Resolved, That it comes with bad grace from our white fellow-citizens to preach against social equality in this day, and practice it at night.

Resolved, That we now, as ever, prefer our own ladies to any white women in the land, both for their beauty and purity, which have ever remained as an ornament to the sex when beyond the control of our white fellow-citizens; and we do most earnestly pray that the editor of the *Times*, and the class which he represents, will pay their own complexion the compliment of preferring their own ladies.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says that Lincoln once called the county in which Pittsburgh is situate "the State of Allegheny," and then proceeds to show how much truth lies hid in the jest, it appearing that the wealth of that county is $335,181,070, or more than that of the five States of Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, and Nebraska combined, and in excess of that of either of fifteen other States.

MARRIED.

LOUNSBERY—GILES—On the 18th inst., in St. John's Church, Chicago, by the Right Rev. H. W. Lee, D. D., Bishop of Iowa, the Rev. Edward Lounsbery, President of the Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, to Jennie S., youngest daughter of the late Dr. Albert Giles, of Racine, Wis.

☞ DesMoines and Davenport papers please copy.

DIED.

COLE—April 18, Mr. Walter Cole died at his residence, 117 Third-av., of pneumonia of the lungs, age 13.

Funeral will take place at the Olivet Baptist Church, at 10 a. m. on Saturday. Mr. C. has been in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad, on the sleeping cars, for the last thirteen years.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

FAKE—At his residence, in New York, April 18, very suddenly, Reed M. Fake, in the 35th year of his age—brother of F. L. Fake, of this city.

REBER—April 18, of spinal meningitis, Dr. Abram S. Reber, Dentist, aged 30 years.

Funeral Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 500 Wabash av., to Oakwood. Friends are invited.

RICHARDS—At his residence, No. 305 West Jackson street, Amos A. Richards, in the 79th year of his age.

Due notice of his funeral will be given in the Sunday papers.

HOLDEN—Levi Woodbury Holden, son of C. N. Holden, Friday morning, of gastric fever, age 14 years and 10 months.

Funeral Sunday, at 11 a. m., from No. 542 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House Certifies to the Superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. Martinez & Co., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 30th. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

Be Sure and Call for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

In Colds, Headaches, Deafness, Sore Eyes and Catarrh, no remedy can compare with Durno's Catarrh Snuff. Its effects are pleasant, immediate and sure. A nervous headache is relieved instantly. Sent by mail. Price 30 cents, postage included.

Irons & Smith, of 130 South Adams street, having fitted up 186 Monroe, corner of Halsted, as a first-class establishment, will open up on Saturday, April 24th, where they will be happy to receive all friends and patrons.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Rainbow Hair Dyers.—All the Colors of the rainbow are sometimes given to the hair by the mineral pigments sold as dyes. On the other hand, Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, evolves the most resplendent dark browns and exquisite blacks. It never disappoints, and is the cheapest dye in the market.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet, they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila. and by druggists and dealers generally.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—A CHEAP HAND-PRINTING press for office work. Address W & T, 55 West Washington-st., stating price and where it can be seen.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHWOOD, ON MILWAUKEE Railroad, between Evanston and Lake Forest, fare 13c, trains almost hourly during the day; land all covered with large old forest trees. I reside there, and leave Chicago every evening, and will take parties out to look. I want families that will give character to my property, and will sell houses at what it will cost to build them, and on any terms, expecting profit from increased value every new family gives my land. I will accept of $100 down, and $100 to $200 yearly and interest, or make your own terms. I want good families. Two-story brick, two-story brick addition, 24x48, piazza, bay window, large cistern, large lot, just finished; $4,000. Spacious frame, front and side piazza, bay window, conservatory. Two-story, very large, parlor, sitting, sleeping, dining-rooms, and kitchen on first floor, five immense chambers, two lights only each window, inside blinds, fancy cornice, marble mantels, large double doors, plated knobs; elegant place, would rent in Chicago for $1,500; price $7,500. Call and see me, or write to E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CITIZENS OF CHICAGO, VICTIMS of the fire, don't submit to extortion because of the great city calamity. Present rents will ruin you. Put the same money into a home and before you are aware it is paid for. Excellent street cars for a comfortable half hours' ride to Evanston. Get away from the danger of another great fire and the ravages of the cholera, which will, sooner or later, come upon the city. I have still left a few houses which I will sell with no advance on account of the fire—determined not to rent. My purpose is to sell and build again. I have in Evanston 3 cottages, of 5 rooms, prices, $1,600, $2,200, $2,...; in North Evanston 5 houses, $2,000, $2,500, $2,..., $3,...; beautiful gothic in Glencoe, $3,500. Terms from $200 to $1,000 cash; balance in monthly or yearly payments. Take notice—I sell my own property, have no commissions to make. Will sell lots in any of the towns on five years time to those who will build and furnish some money, if necessary. Will go with parties to see property on any day at 1 o'clock. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD, ADJOINING OLD city limits, accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 6¼ cents. WING & FARLIN are the only parties having lots for sale within 7 blocks of the Maplewood Depot. This property has been improved by several thousand shade trees, sidewalks, artesian well, &c., while the property which is being advertised by other parties does not adjoin Maplewood, and is without such improvements. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, VERY CHEAP, A splendid brick house, two-stories and basement, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, heated by steam; large brick barn and ice house, yard and garden of half a block, beautiful location in the fine grove at the pleasant village of Blue Island. Trains run on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., to accommodate business men, at low rates of commutation.

Also two smaller frame houses to rent in Blue Island, at low prices. Inquire of H. H. MASSEY, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—TWO-STORY frame house, with brick basement; price $2,350; accessible by steam cars. Will be sold on easy terms of payment. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison, corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—TWO DESIRABLE houses and lots near the lake, 10 rooms each, bath-room, etc.
House and large lot near west ridge, 9 rooms, fine location.
House and lot on Maple-st. 7 rooms. Small payment down and balance on easy terms.
GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Union Central Block, Chicago; Scott's Building, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A GOOD house and six acres of land, in a pleasant village 20 miles from Chicago. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT Arlington, Ills; rents at $1,000 per year, now running; good repair; price, $7,000. Easy terms. Apply to S. B. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—A NEW WELL-built house and large lot at Maywood. Will take good unimproved property in part pay; balance easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—DESIRABLE HOMES in good locations, from $2,200 to $18,000, on easy terms. Fine lots from $15 to $75 per front foot. GOSGROVE & ADAMS, 165 West Washington st., and Evanston.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—40 ACRES NEAR Normal School; beautiful land for subdivision. Price, $1,200 per acre. Easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—A LARGE WELL-built and complete house, with gas, furnace, fine barn, ice-house, etc., and good supply of pure water; 25 minutes' ride, 25 trains a day, each way. Address S 93 OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE WITH 12 rooms suitable for two families, within 5 minutes' walk of three railroad depots, school, and church; will rent for $50.00 per month. Price $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of A. B. STEVENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND spacious grounds at Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. road, 3 minutes from the depot. Site high. It has a parlor with bay window, marble mantel, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, closets, and four chambers with clothes-presses. Rooms all well lighted. Cellar under the whole, with partition; good furnace. House built in the most substantial manner, 120 barrel cistern, well of fine water, 15 feet deep, 1 acre most excellent land, with four tile drains; cherry, pear, apple, and quince trees, asparagus-bed, and berries; all in first rate order. Possession given immediately if desired. For further particulars inquire of O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 3 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, 132X307 FEET OF the most beautiful property in all Evanston, west of the depot, and fronting on Ridge-st. It contains a nice grove of large oak trees, and is high and dry; price, $60 per foot. Apply at GEO. FOSTER'S, 12 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON LIBERAL terms, 74 acres on the Barry Point-road, near [obscured] West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park—Blocks or lots at lowest prices. No safer place for investment or speculation.
RAVENSWOOD—Several choice lots and one whole block, for the month, at a sacrifice. S. B. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS, OR HALF-ACRES, in Englewood, on easy terms, to parties wishing to improve. YOUNG & BAWLEY, 99 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—ONE NEW house, 2¼ acres land, very pleasantly located, $7,500.
One house and lot, $4,500. Terms easy.
Also lots well located. W. ROBBINS, 133 State st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY on the Rock Island Railroad, one half block from station, near Normal School, consisting of 21 acres of land, nicely improved, with fine 2-story frame house of 12 or 14 rooms, in complete order, with all modern improvements, fine barn and out-buildings, excellent well and cistern, choice orchard, with an abundance of small fruits, fine greenhouse, house for gardener. Price $40,000, easy terms, will take part city property. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE AND PLEASANT home, three-fourths mile from Downer's Grove, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 acres of beautiful land, with house of 8 or 10 rooms, nice barn and good other outbuildings, choice bearing orchard, also abundance of small fruits. Price, $3,500; one-third cash, balance, 1 and 2 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED property in Chicago, a new two-story frame house, with 14 rooms, within five minutes walk of the depot, in Aurora; price $6,000. CHAS. BUTTON, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, FOR ONE-FIFTH down and balance on long time, houses for $1,800, $3,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000, near church, school, and depot. You can go from my office at 2:00, 3:15, 4:35, and return from 5 to 7 p. m. O. J. STOUGH, 800 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R., 9 miles from city limits, residence lots, high and rolling, near depot, at low prices, and on long time. A nice settlement already and first class houses. Trains almost hourly. Call on T. C. HILL, 946 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOT—A BEAUTIFUL lot in the Church Block at Riverside, 110x225 feet, at a remarkable bargain if taken at once; this is one of the very choicest lots in that charming locality. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT OCONOMOWOC, FOR THE SUMMER, a well furnished house on Lake La Belle, within 10 minutes of the depot or market; no pleasanter place in the northwest; terms moderate. GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, or H. H. Shufeldt, 144 Fulton-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON WRONG-ST., NEAR Main. Archer-av. cars. Water in kitchen. Rent $25 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 12, No. 131 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER IN the largest dining-rooms in the west; big trade, and long lease. 21 South Canal-st.

A RARE CHANCE. A RETIRING PARTNER wishes to sell one-half interest in a good paying business. To a man of small capital this is a splendid opportunity. Good reasons given for selling. Capital required, $200. Call on or address C. F., No. 272 West Madison-st., Chicago.

A GOOD CHANCE—BARBER SHOP, WITH lease, for sale cheap. 438 West Madison-st.

A CHICAGO PLANING MILL FOR SALE: terms easy; capacity to dress 18,000,000 feet; it cost $22,700, will be sold for less, part in lumber, work, &c. Address N, Room 5, Madison and State-sts.

A BOARDING-HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS, FULL of boarders, for sale; very centrally located; rent, $900 per year; $800 worth of furniture to be bought. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 South Canal-st.

A PUBLISHING HOUSE, DESIROUS OF ESTABLISHING a General Agency for their publications in the West, would like to correspond with a first-rate, energetic, ambitious business man, one whose tastes and education would qualify him to represent works of the highest class, who would expect to devote his entire time and energies in any and every way to build up and fully develop the business. Address, with full particulars of experience, etc., S. & CO., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

BUSINESS OPENING—TO THE RIGHT MAN, with a few hundred dollars to invest, this is a rare chance. Call on HENRY COOLEY, at 582 South State-st. (residence).

CLINTON, IOWA—HOTEL FOR SALE, OR will sell a part interest to some one who will keep it himself. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN Wisconsin; county seat; fine stock; modern improvements. Other business demands the sale. Will sell at a sacrifice if sold soon. Address LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES for sale, at 1492 State st. Is sold on account of sickness.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS SAW-MILL at two-thirds cost. Apply to or address TYNG & CO., 61 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A NEW 3-story stone flouring mill with 3 run of stone, capacity for 4 or 5 stones; situated in Northern Iowa, on the Mississippi River; in fine order, good reputation, plenty of choice wheat at the door; good demand at home for all offal; great bargain offered; will take city property in exchange for part. Call at or address 94 South Clinton-st., Room 3.

GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS DAY, SALOON 1739 South Clinton-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD ESTABLISHED business, in building materials, for sale; small capital required. Inquire of A. J. ALVEY, Room 6, Masonic building, West Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE NEATEST little hotel in Chicago; capital required, from $2,000 to $3,000; house newly fitted up; good stand for business; long lease and cheapest rent in the city. For particulars apply to SAMUEL SHAPLEY, Cottage Grove Hotel, corner of Thirty-second st. and Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $200, IN an established business; one who understands the manufacture of inks, etc., preferred. Address W 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000, to enlarge and prosecute "Publishing, Bookselling and Stationery Business," already established. To a right kind of a man this is a good opportunity. First-class references given and required. Interview arranged by addressing, with real name M 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE THAT HAS GOT six or eight hundred dollars. I have got a first-class house, bakery and livery stable, just completed. Address AUGUSTUS SMITH, Streator, LaSalle County, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st.:
3-story and brick basement house, fronting Union Park, $100 per month.
Large frame house, 22 rooms, cellar, barn, and large lot, Twelfth st., near Canal.
2 cottages, northwest corner Carroll and Ann-sts., $30 and $35.
3-story brick house and barn, Ashland-av., near Van Buren.
Basement and 4th story, 40x70, southwest corner Madison and Desplaines.
Offices and room, 20x50, southwest corner Clinton and Lake-sts.
4-story brick building, completed May 1, No. 71 West Washington-st.
Offices, with vaults, suitable for banks, insurance and real estate brokers, and attorneys, in the brown stone front building, Clark-st., opposite the Court House.
No. 255 West Madison-st., 4-story brick, near Sangamon.
2d story, 220 and 222 West Lake-st., 14 rooms.
Store, 222 West Lake-st., and basement.
2 story and brick basement house, Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn; to be put in fine order.

TO RENT—BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., NO. 276 State-st.:
The first house on Drexel-av., (for two years or longer), a two-story house, new, well and cistern water, wire screens on doors and windows, handy to Illinois Central and dummy cars; large lot; will rent, furnished, for $100 per month, or will sell the furniture at an appraisal and will rent the house to some party for $85 per month.
[obscured] two-story house and basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished; $100 per month.
696 Wabash-av., to rent for business; $2,000 per year.
Two stores, Nos. 683 and 685 State-st. Also offices, rooms and lofts over the stores, all conveniently situated.

TO RENT—NO. 1026 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., a 2-story and basement marble front, with 9 or 10 rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply to owner, FERD. W. PECK, at house adjoining, on the corner; or northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING-HOUSE, NO. 387 Elston-av., corner of North-av.; 8 rooms, with closets, etc.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED FRAME Mansard roof house, 17 rooms, barn, gas, A 1 well-water; coachman's house; 1½ block from depot, in a beautiful suburban village; 30 minutes ride from Chicago depot, with 3 acres; also brick house with lot 80x120 feet, at same place, unfurnished. For particulars call on D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORY FRAME BUILDING, 6 rooms, pleasant location, $35 per month, now or May 1. Apply at the house, 1122 South Leavitt-st., corner of Jackson and Leavitt.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two-story and basement brick house, in good order; modern improvements on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth st. FAKE & CLARK, 350 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 STORY, BASEMENT AND MANSARD, marble front house, No. 1238 Wabash-av., nearly new, and containing all modern improvements. Inquire of J. F. BONFIELD, 40 LaSalle st.

TO RENT—1230 WABASH-AV., 14 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements. Furniture for sale.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WEST OF Union Park. Rent, $100 per month. Will be rented for a shorter term than one year. Address ROBERT RAE, 62 Central Union Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AND grounds at Lake View, near the lake. Inquire at 550 Michigan av.

TO RENT—IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, A large first-class residence, in the best neighborhood, with large and beautiful grounds, stable, &c., with or without furniture, for one year. Inquire of WM. H. CLARKE, P. O. Box 331, Chicago.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE, COMFORTABLE 2-story frame house, containing 9 or 10 rooms, on the southeast corner Loomis and Van Buren-sts., together with good barn and carriage house; lot 100x125 feet, nicely planted with trees and shrubbery. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANTLY FURNISHED house, south of Twenty-ninth-st., on one of the principal avenues. The family, two persons, will desire board. Responsible parties please address X K O, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1450 STATE-ST., CONTAINING store and 12 good rooms. Store 214 North Halsted-st., with five good rooms, above. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, ON Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., of 14 rooms. Splendid location for boarding house. Will be rented cheap to the right party. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—TO A CAREFUL TENANT, COTTAGE of six rooms on Lincoln-av., near Central Park station, at $15 per month. Other houses and stores in various parts of the city. CLAFLIN BROS. 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THIRD HOUSE WEST OF WESTERN-av., on Warren-av., two stories and brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water—$60. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A VERY CONVENIENT DWELLING, 205 Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av., with 12 rooms, large closets, cellar, bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, and barn. H. S. YOUNG, 66 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS, A DESIRABLE house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City Limits Railroad. Apply to E. F. CULVER, Room 15, W. K. Nixon Building.

TO RENT—TO SOME ONE THAT WANTS A first-class house on the West Side near Union Park, all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, furnace, range, and fixtures, etc. J. N. BUCHANAN, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—MAY 1—A NEW FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE for 1 or 2 years, to a first-class tenant as a private residence only. Price conditionally $2,000. There is at least 200 wealthy men in Chicago that lost their homes by the late fire that this house would please, and if any of them will drop me a note, I will call with horse and buggy and show them the house. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 502 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—HOUSES 91 AND 93 THIRTY-THIRD st., 11 rooms each, with sub-cellar, water sewer, furnace, barn. $60. A. J. SAWYER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MAY 1, house of 7 rooms, on Adams-st., near Wood, furnished or unfurnished. Call, or address, L. C. PLATT & CO., 30 South Clinton st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 212 Leavitt-st. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—COTTAGE AND furniture, with large lot. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth st., only $70 per month. Also, cottage of 7 rooms 753 Wabash-av. J. M. CUTLER, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY SALLISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.:
2-story house, 9 rooms, on Monroe-st., near Desplaines; house in good order; will not rent to boarding house keepers; rent, $75.
Lower part of furnished house on Fulton-st., consisting of 5 rooms, closets, &c.; rent, $45.
3 cottages on Union-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD LOTS and cash, house of 8 rooms on leased lot on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., or will rent 4 rooms. WHITE & HEAD, 274 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE of 14 rooms, modern improvements near Douglas-place. Address W W, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—916 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st., house of 11 rooms, all improvements; will sell part of furniture if desired. Apply only to JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—244 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON-court, brick dwelling, 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WINCHESTER HALL, owner, corner of Clark and Adams, Room 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 568.

DIVORCES OBTAINED LEGALLY, QUIETLY, and without publicity. Charges very low. Privacy and confidence inviolable. Address Box 356, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Common law business. NEWTON PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer 531 Chicago, Ill.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS AT MRS. BARNES', 138 Twenty-second-st.

ONION SETS—100 BUSHEL CHOICE JUST arrived, selling cheap; orders from country promptly filled; produce taken in exchange. J. W. PARKER & CO., Commission Merchants, 99 West Lake-st., Chicago.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av. (near Twelfth-st).

SHADE TREES—2,000 SOFT MAPLE SHADE trees, for sale, delivered on cars, 10 to 15 feet high. Call or address R. D. SHORT, Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, THE 21ST OF APRIL, REOPENING of Bellevue Villa, one mile north of Graceland. E. L. MERRY.

WANTED—A TENANT OR TENANTS FOR A large brick manufactory, any size required and built as desired, near river. Address V 23, Tribune office.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 312 West Adams-st. or Box 117 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS, CITY PROPERTY, or cash in trade for county rights in an invention as perfect as the telegraph. Call on, or address, S. M. CONNER, General Agent for Illinois, Room 2, 337 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO USE ONE OF REILLY'S LIFTING machines, once a day, on the premises; West Side preferred. Address, with terms, RICHARD, care Carrier 59.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR American Protestant woman to take care of children. The best of references and qualifications required. Apply, by letter only, to W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND most desirable residences in the southern part of the city, on Forty-seventh st., near Kenwood station, until May, 1873; large grounds, and house furnished. Only private families need apply. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest, Ill.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 387 Wabash-av., desirable for business purposes. FAKE & CLARK, 350 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FOR 5 YEARS—10 ACRES ON Western-av., near North-av., all fenced, suitable for a vegetable garden. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 43.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, BUILDING lots, $15 a year free of all taxes, on Wentworth-av., near Forty-fourth-st. HARTMANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT WILMINGTON, ILL., 700 TONS of ice. Address HOWARD JOHNSTON, Wilmington, Ill.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO BARBERS—TWO good barber chairs cheap. JOHN CRUM, 334 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—TWO DOGS, ONE A POINTER THE other a setter; both well bred and well broke. EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., dealer in guns, etc., 122 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE KETTLES AT 242 EAST Lake-st., near the bridge. TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD.

FOR SALE—A BRUNSWICK BILLIARD TABLE in good condition; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 478 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A SAND AND GRAVEL BOAT TO be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 442 South Clark-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARMING lands, or will sell cheap, a store with dwelling (2d story, nearly new) in Atlantic, Cass County, Iowa; title perfect; value, $1,800; good-sized lot; excellent opportunity for a man wishing to go into business. Address, E 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL STOCK of jewelry and fancy goods, and 34 3-10 shares of Sioux City & Columbus Railroad stock, for park lots; will assume encumbrances, or will pay cash difference. Call at cigar store, 42 East Harrison-st., in the morning.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 126 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH, FROM MAY 1, the premises 236 East Monroe-st., now occupied by us, consisting of two shops, each 21x64, and 20 feet square of ground. Apply on premises to BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—PART OF A STORE. INQUIRE AT 408 West Madison-st.

ONE LARGE BASEMENT TO RENT BY WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison st., 25x70, light and airy, on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor 25x70 for business, on West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEMENTS, and full-sized lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., near VanBuren; first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites offices in the Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DOCK AND YARD, EIGHTEENTH and Nineteenth-sts., South Branch, suitable for lumber, wood, or coal. L. S. WALLACE, 780 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., under the Avenue House; also basement. Apply to HENRY WOOD, 666 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—[obscured] BLOCK—THE SOUTH [obscured] on Franklin-st., with basement, in [obscured] Block is for rent at $400 per month; also corner basement under the Fourth National Bank, at $125 per month; possession given about May 10th. Inquire at Tribune office from 1 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-WIDTH store on West Madison-st.; fine location and suitable for jewelry or dry goods business. Apply to WM. O. DOW, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF FRONT PART OF office, 33 West Madison-st., in Sherman House Block. Very desirable location for a money exchange or commission office, or any other light and quiet business. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, PART OF OUR store, No. 37 River-st., at a reasonable rate to the right parties. Inquire at store from 10 to 11, and 3 to 4. BOGARDUS BROS.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS AT 280 South Water-st. (head of Market). Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 940 STATE-ST., NEAR FIELD & Leiter's, and centre of business. Very desirable. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BUILDING NO. 145 West Washington-st. By M. MAUGHAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 145 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE STORE, CORNER Halsted and Harrison-sts. Immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE ROOMS IN BUILDING 368 Wabash-av., low rents; also, brick barn in the rear. Offices in J. V. Farwell's new building LaSalle-st., with steam elevators. MILLER & RIGDON, 218 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH 7 ROOMS ABOVE, 497 West Madison-st., now fitted up for grocery store. Party renting can buy the fixtures. Well located for grocery, dry goods, or boot and shoe business. P. H. BULKLEY, 453 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE, 364 WABASH-AV., BASEMENT, first and second floors. Suitable for dentists. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A GROCERY STORE, WITH STOCK and fixtures for sale cheap. Inquire at 75 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES IN THE NEW BRICK building, Nos. 75 and 77 West Kinzie-st. Inquire of O. OLSON, 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM IN THE STANLEY Block, Lake-st., near Union Park, suitable for manufacturing or business purposes. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Store Renting Agency, 283 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS IN the city; suitable for a bank or first-class jewelry establishment. Address or call on H. KELLOGG, 124 Twenty-second-st., corner of Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORES, WEST MADISON-ST. House for store purposes, $100 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 51 Central Union Block, East Madison st. Bridge.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS OR OFFICES, THE two upper stories of the brick block on the corner of State-st. and Harmon-court. Apply to Dr. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR merchant tailor, milliner, or furnishing goods; also rooms for physician, dentist, or lawyer, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. Inquire at Mandeville's Bakery and Confectionery establishment.

TO RENT—CARPENTER SHOP ON SOUTH Side, burnt district; cheap for a few months. JAMES ALLEN, 128 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE LOFTS ON SECOND and third floors in new building on State-st., foot of Congress. W. WALLER, 65 Third av.

TO RENT—NEW STORE 332 AND 334 STATE-ST., just finished and ready for occupancy. W. WALLER, 65 Third av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE ROOMS NOW occupied by Cook County National Bank, No. 364 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st. Inquire of G. R. GLOVER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED, and two small furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply at 410 Calumet av.

TO RENT—FOUR CONVENIENT ROOMS TO let, or will board first-class parties. Central location. Inquire at WESTBROOK'S Dining Rooms, 21 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN THE REAR, WITH water; $15 per month. Inquire at 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ONE LARGE back room, large closet, comfortably furnished, will be rented for the summer to one or two gentlemen. 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day or month, at Westminster European Hotel. 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, at 106 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED front parlor in a new brick house, with all modern improvements, to a single gentleman, without board, in No. 378 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY OF 3 OR 4 ADULT persons, three-fourths of a house in Evanston; large yard, convenient to depot, etc. Best of references given and required. Address Box 1988, Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS 33 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-st., by Dr. STEPHENS. Family without children. Call after 4 p. m. $35 per month.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS AND CLOSETS for offices or sleeping rooms. Inquire 24 floor 151 North Paulina-st., corner of Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED SLEEPING room, $1 per night, at the Nevada Hotel; dining room connected. 177 Twenty-first-st., near State.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE by a small private family, on or near to some of the South Side avenues; must be well furnished. Address H 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, or suite of two rooms, within five or ten minutes' walk of the Sherman House, furnished or unfurnished, by two young men. Address S 17, Tribune office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor on Washington or Madison-st., within half-mile west of Halsted-st., for a physician's office; best of reference given. Address Dr. JNO. A. CLARK, care Shufeldt & Ball, 23 West Madison st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM WHERE SOME furniture and trunks can be safely stored, for which a responsible party can have the use of a very fine piano. Address E 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF May, a furnished house on the South Side. Address M. D. HENNESSY, [obscured] City Railway Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF STORES or dwellings will find responsible and good paying tenants by calling at our office. Rents collected and taxes paid. WEIPPLE & MERRILL, 46 South Desplaines-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 TO 4 NEAT ROOMS for housekeeping in private dwelling, West Side, east of Union Park, north of Adams, south of Fulton; young man and wife; good reference. Address R 65, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FINE WALNUT PARLOR SUIT, 7 pieces; also marble top chamber suit, 8 pieces, as good as new. Apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—ON TIME—FIRST-QUALITY FURNITURE and carpets. Apply in Room 5, 21 East Harrison-st., up-stairs, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF GREEN REP parlor furniture. Inquire at 73 West Lake-st., up-stairs, front room.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for a house of 10 rooms. Address L 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 31 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., southeast corner of Calumet-av., 1 elegant parlor set of 8 pieces, 1 common parlor set, beds, pier glass, writing table, new square [obscured] and piano, etc.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets; also other household goods of every description bought for cash. [obscured] 998 State st.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE Combination Parlor Bedstead. An elegant piece of furniture, economizing room, and convertible instantly into a perfect bed; makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 23 Green-st., near Madison.

THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT BREAKING UP house-keeping, offers at private sale parlor, library, bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, piano, hall rack, cooking-stove and utensils, most of which have been in use only a year, and will be sold at less than their value. Apply at 324 Indiana-av., between 2 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of furniture and general household goods will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO.'S Commission House. 751 West Lake st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ROLL OF MONEY, EITHER ON Wabash or Michigan-avs. or in street cars. Owner will inform finder the amount of said roll. JOSEPH CHILDS, 187 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—OR MISLAID ONE DEMAND NOTE dated February 5 or 6, for $5,000, and signed by H. WALLACE & CO.; also, two open policies of insurance, Nos. 42 and 44, Brewers' Insurance Co. for $2,000 each on grain in City, and Armour, Dole & Co., elevators. Any person returning the same to H. WALLACE & CO., 208 South Canal-st., will be suitably rewarded. HENRY WALLACE & CO.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, WITH SOME CURRENCY in and a check for $25, and commutation ticket to Norwood Park, with L. B. Shepard's name on. Anyone finding and returning to L. B. SHEPARD, 207 Lake-st., can keep currency; payment on check has been stopped.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON FRIDAY, 19TH INST., on Michigan or Wabash-avs., between Eighteenth-st. and Eldridge-court, abstract of title of lot 25 Adams-st., made by Chase, Bros & Co., numbered 1777, and indorsed in name of C. S. Hawley. Above reward will be paid for its return to my office, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10. JOHN WOODBRIDGE.

LOST—NORTH OF HARRISON, ON MONROE or Halsted-st., a brown overskirt, trimmed with velvet. A liberal reward if left at 61 South Sangamon-st.

FOUND—TRUNK—HAULED FROM VAN BUREN to Fort Raw, October 9, belonging to [obscured] Strong. Owner can have by proving property and applying at 313 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—MADAM ROSE, THE WONDERFUL astrologist, has again arrived at this city and taken rooms at the St. James Hotel, where she will be glad to see her old friends and those desiring astrological consultations. She is the only scientific astrologist in this country, and always gives satisfaction. This lady has been pronounced by the most scientific phrenologist and astrologist to be the most wonderful in her profession. Private entrance for ladies at the St. James Hotel (Room 95), Clark st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A LARGE IMPORTING AND jobbing dry goods house in New York, a salesman who can influence a first-class trade in the State of Illinois. Address, giving particulars, P. O. Box 1711, New York.

WANTED—2 SALESMEN WHOSE ROUTES lie through Michigan and Southern Illinois, to represent us in connection with their other business. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 124 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the retail hardware business in this city. Direct answer to Q 37, Tribune office, giving reference, amount of experience, and salary expected.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED MEN FOR CUTTING beef and pork in ice house, No. 6 Davis-st., 1 block west of terminus Randolph-st. cars.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 295 State-st., a few first-class colored table waiters.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE city and country, with small capital, for an easy business, at which $4 to $7 a day can be made. A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st. Samples sent for 25c.

WANTED—BRICK-YARD HELP—1 MOULDER, Kniseiy machine; 1 first-class setter; 1 dumper; 2 pitshovellers, and other good yard-men; also, one or two good men to drive teams by the month; good wages and steady work. Call at 105 South Clinton-st. JOSEPH H. LYONS.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTABLE business will pay from $3 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM HAND TO WORK on a fruit farm near St. Joseph, Mich. R. KENNEDY, Room 1, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS TO leave early this morning; also farm hands, choppers, tie cutters, and men with families for private houses. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE EARLY THIS DAY 200 railroad laborers; the highest wages paid and free fare; also 25 farm hands and 75 choppers. Apply to Room 3, Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY WILLING TO work. Apply at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO CANVASS this city for the best lightning-rod ever invented; liberal commission to good men. Address O 11, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15, TO CARE for horses and make himself generally useful. Apply at 96 Judd-st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN IN the fancy goods line to sell our goods in connection therewith; good commission. Address E 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY IN EVERY TOWN TO manufacture and sell a new article; large margin. Circulars and sample 25 cents. 537 Wabash av., Chicago. B. E. TERRILL.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bill, and corresponding clerk by an extensive wholesale and retail manufacturing house; must be a good and rapid writer and quick and accurate in figures, with best of references, and a young man who desires a permanent situation at a moderate salary. Address, stating former experience, salary expected, and references in full. W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK, OR A young man who has had some experience in the business. Inquire at 200 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER BY AN OLD real estate house. A middle-aged man, with some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply to P, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT AFRAID OF work, energetic, and willing to work for his employer's interest, to clerk in a light, pleasant business. Must bring best of references. Address U 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, BY A HARDWARE house; must be a rapid writer, and correct at figuring. Address P 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen; one thoroughly acquainted with the dress goods stock. Apply at MENGOLD & LLOYD'S, 226 West Madison st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. APPLY BY LETTER to WHEAT & WRIGHT, Woodstock, Ill.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER BY A LEADING house; a head bookkeeper; must be a man of long experience and thoroughly fitted to fill an important position. Best city references required as to character and capacity. Address MANUFACTURER, Care Letter Carrier No. 3.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk. Apply to MAYHON, DALY & CO., 274, 276 and 278 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—5 FIRST CLASS VEST MAKERS. R. J. WALSHE, 903 Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.

WANTED—SOAPMAKER; A GOOD MAN WHO understands the business. Apply at once to T. C. VAN BRUNT, Room 11 Briggs House, corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

WANTED—HIGH WAGES WILL BE PAID FOR 50 carpenters, 20 painters, and 50 plasterers at 120 Vincennes-av.; also, a large job lathing to let.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRUNKMAKER to take charge of a shop; to the right man good wages and steady work. Apply to Union Trunk Company, 599 Wabash-av.

WANTED—25 CARPENTERS, 20 PLASTERERS, 20 lathers. Call at 180 South LaSalle-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning. R. B. LYNCH.

WANTED—4 GOOD TRUNKMAKERS; GOOD wages and steady employment. Apply to G. W. FLAVELL & CO., 797 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER—STEADY employment to a first-class man, to go a short distance into the country. Inquire at BOUTON, SMITH & CO.'S, 204 West Randolph-st., April 20, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS; MUST BE GOOD men. Inquire at No. 318 and 320 North Sedgwick-st. Steady work; good wages.

WANTED—10 TO 15 GOOD CARPENTERS TO work at Brighton. Apply to U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. Inquire of J. F. FRISBEE, Riverside, Ill.

WANTED—PAINTERS. INQUIRE AT 744 State-st. in the morning.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 FIRST CLASS upholsterers. Apply at the furniture rooms of GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.

WANTED—IN ABOUT A MONTH, A FIRST-class cutter; no other need apply. Address, with references, C. H. REEVES, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—3 OR 4 FIRST CLASS PAINTERS for inside work. Apply at 547 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND FASHIONABLE custom cutter. J. L. GATZERT, 494 State-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS, corner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Good wages and steady work to good men.

WANTED—CUTTERS AT 326 AND 328 CLARK-st. RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO, Wholesale Clothiers.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, used to making custom work. Address ENGEL & CO., Kendallville, Ind.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO GLAZING and make himself generally useful about a planing mill. Apply at 43 Lumber-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 MORE MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTERN Railroad, Sparta, Wisconsin; company work and sure pay; free fare. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, agent for Ellis & McDowell, 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 TRACKLAYERS, for Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Cincinnati Railroad, only 5 miles from City; free fare. Apply early at 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-sts.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANSING & St. Ignace Railroad; wages $2.00 per day; station work at 23 cents per yard; 300 men for Michigan Central, double track; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, most sand, at different prices; 50 wood choppers for Michigan; wages from $1.50 to $1.25 per cord; 40 brickyard men for Michigan; wages $28.00 per month and board; 50 farm hands for Illinois; free fare to all places. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping, writes a plain hand and good at figures. Give reference of last employer. Address G 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, chambermaids, dining-room waiters, dishwashers, and all kinds of good female help, for first-class families, hotels, and restaurants. CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 871 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN AT DRY GOODS store No. 327 West Madison-st. Apply after 9 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE from New York, as teacher in a school or family. Address B 46, Tribune Branch office.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook to go to Lake Forest for the summer. Apply at 722 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, a Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at St. Caroline's Court, corner of Washington and Elizabeth-sts., Saturday morning, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 128 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF two children, and travel, if required. Call at 401 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL 14 TO 18 YEARS OF age; unquestionable references required. Apply at 869 Michigan av.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, AT KENWOOD, a second girl to assist in taking care of a child 18 months old. Apply to COOK & CHURCHILL, 308 Michigan av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, Canadian or Norwegian preferred; wages $4 per week. Apply at 296 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, at 666 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD wages to a competent person. 330 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL FOR TWO small children. References required. Apply at 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO GO A SHORT distance out of the city. Apply at 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, IMMEDIATELY; will pay good wages. Apply at 462 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 161 WALNUT-ST., A GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 813 MICHIGAN-av., for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK. CALL immediately, at [obscured] West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 133 Wabansia-av., or to F. H. WATRISS, 380 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 864 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, Scotch, or German for second work, at 560 West Lake-st. MRS. GOODRICH.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—MILLINERS—THREE FIRST-CLASS trimmers to go a short distance in the country. Apply in person, immediately, to H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Michigan-av., near Jackson st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO TO A large place in this State. Inquire at HEILBRON BROS., No. 204 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses. Also an assistant and apprentices. No. 53 Peck court.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY THE WEEK, a seamstress, with machine, to do dressmaking and fine sewing. Call at 113½ Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND piano, cheap, for cash; also, a good new piano to rent, at 275 Blue Island-av. Pianos tuned for $1. Repairing and polishing promptly attended to by JOHN K. HUGHES.

PIANO TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL toned piano to rent. J. W. KENNICOTT, 287 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY OR hardware store, by a young man (Scandinavian) who has had several years' experience in both branches in Denmark. Reference from late employer. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING OR store salesman. Have had long experience in both drug and grocery trade. Address [obscured] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HARDWARE men—By an experienced hardware man, 12 years in the business, wishing to change present situation; is willing to do anything in the line for a good salary; speaks German. Address stating firm's name and amount of salary, &c., X 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man to drive a delivery wagon. Address C W T, 99 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter in a wholesale store. Good reference. Address I A, 284 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY ON a farm, in a store, or in a mill. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman, for wholesale hardware house. Has had six years experience. The best of references given. Address U 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM IN A PRIVATE family; country preferred. Address P 44, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man, a position in a grain commission house as bookkeeper or salesman. Can bring unquestionable references, and have large Eastern and Western acquaintance. Would prefer to make an engagement commencing about May 20. Address K 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from New England an immediate situation, where the salary exceeds moderate living expenses; employment of no particular consequence; have had considerable experience as salesman, shipping clerk, and bookkeeper in a door, sash, and blind manufactory, and as a glazier I defy competition. Those feeling inclined can address HORACE FRANK, St. James Hotel.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MASON BUILDERS—as foreman by a man thoroughly acquainted with plans and specifications, and able to take charge of any number of men. Address X 189, South LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN wishes to learn a good trade, painter preferred. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BAKERS—A FIRST-class workman, to take charge of a shop in all its branches, either steam or other kind. Address O. L. WOODMAN, corner Canal and Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL tin worker and roofer. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL brickmaker, setter and burner. Address B 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED American lady as travelling companion for an invalid, or to take charge of children. Address R T, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WITH a child 16 months old, in some religious family. Good references. Address O 35, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl from Wisconsin; a nice private family preferred to high wages. Address E 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work. Please call in the rear of 197 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO general housework in a private family. References given. Apply at 41 Thirty-second-st. April 20.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK and second girl in a private family. Address 317 Twenty-third-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

140 WARREN-AV, CORNER OF WOOD-ST—Two front rooms, also two or three rooms en suite, unfurnished, with board. References required.

161 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—A NICE SUITE of rooms unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; $20 per week.

799 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH FIRST-class board, a pleasant suite of front rooms. Also back room, with dressing-room attached.

NEAR UNION PARK—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of front rooms, with board, to gent and wife; modern improvements; private family. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

AT HINSDALE—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board for gentleman and wife (without children), or single gentlemen. Call on or address ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—FAMILIES WANTING board for the summer can now make arrangements with me; my hotel will be open May 1st; terms reasonable. No more delightful place in the West to spend the summer than Geneva Lake. Address S. K. COWLES, No. 11 Indiana av.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $6 per week.

PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE OF THE FINEST FRONT rooms, with wholesome board, for gentleman and wife in Chicago. Office front parlor 99 Harrison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN A ROOM with board near or east of Union Park. References required. Address particulars Room 5, corner State and Madison sts.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE family, within 15 minutes' walk of Field, Leiter & Co.'s new store. Terms not to exceed $6. Address N 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD WITH A PRIVATE family, west of Sheldon-st., between Lake and Adams, at a reasonable price; single room preferred. ALBERT DURHAM, with Lunt, Preston & Kean.

BOARD—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A PERMANENT boarding place, in a private family, on the South Side near Twenty-sixth st. A house with all modern improvements will be appreciated. Will take a 6 o'clock dinner, or will make arrangements to take dinners down town. Address G 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, near Union Park preferred, or West Side; location must be pleasant, for a gentleman, and little girl 6 years of age. The child will require care as a nurse. She is well instructed, and very good, with excellent health. Address K 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for lady, daughter, and little boy, or furnished room convenient to day board. West Side preferred. Address with terms, which must be reasonable, TRAVELLER, 526 Fulton st.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentleman and wife, three children, and nurse, in a private family. Address R W, Room 39 Nixon's Building.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND baby, room or suite of rooms—West Side, vicinity of Union Park preferred. Will occupy May 1, or before. Address M 57, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1864.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURNITURE, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. G. WATSON, 73 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLLATERAL securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, pianos, and other chattel and collateral. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years. Short time paper bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY—TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY, in sums to suit, at fair rates, and for 1 to 5 years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000 for 5 years on real estate in city or farms in the northern part of Illinois, at current rates. Apply to C. B. HOSMER & SON, 889 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 29, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, on good real estate. JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON GOOD CITY REAL ESTATE. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 419 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$2,000 SECURED BY PROPERTY worth $5,000. Apply immediately to CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—30,000 ADJUSTED CLAIMS OF THE Knickerbocker, Firemens', and Merchants' Insurance Companies. Must have them by 25th. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$4,000 ON FIRST-CLASS BRICK building in burnt district. Long and favorable lease and sound insurance. Address D 63, Tribune office.

$1,500 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON real estate; no delay. J. MILTON OLIVER, Attorney, 30 South Clinton-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foxmore's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmill and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 26 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 13 AND 15 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE, 14 BY 24 WITH heavy fly-wheel; one 75-horse power fire-box boiler, all in complete order, at a bargain. Address W. F. NOYE, Mill Furnisher, Chicago.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE engine of 8 to 12 horse power. Address, giving price and description, Drawer No. 1, Ottawa, Iowa.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Mrs. Henry Knight, formerly Miss Lizzie McGrath, of Baily Shannon, County Donegal, Ireland; when last heard of, was in Chicago. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her sister, ELLEN McGRATH, 40 Walker-st., New York. Illinois papers please copy.

PERSONAL—JOSEPH REYNOLDS, WHO HAS two children in the Half Orphan Asylum, and who has not been heard from for ten months, is requested to call immediately at that place, 175 Burling-st.

PERSONAL—F, TO-DAY AS DIRECTED. G.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO TOOK coat from building on East Kinzie-st. please return the pocket book, papers, photographs, &c., to 113 South Halsted-st. M. LAING.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. H. WILKINS, NO. 8 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.